

JPRS 77926

24 April 1981

Latin America Report

No. 2294

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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TECHNOLOGICAL EXCHANGE WITHIN THIRD WORLD SAID DESIRABLE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] The underdeveloped countries--those known as members of the Third World--urgently need to obtain technical assistance in order to overcome the situation in which they find themselves. In seeking that assistance--sometimes desperately--it is natural that they should turn first of all to the industrialized nations, which today have all but a monopoly on high technology.

What experience proves is that many of those technologies, while perfectly suited to the situation in the advanced countries, are not always the best when it comes to applying them in the poor countries, which have their own socioeconomic characteristics and frequently are not in a position to take proper advantage of highly sophisticated foreign technologies. It also happens frequently that technology transfer is extremely expensive and that the return does not correspond to the price.

As a consequence, there has been insistence in recent years that the Third World countries should study the possibility of using and exchanging their own technologies, since the latter are more suited to their own conditions and to the possibilities of each social structure. Such technologies have the advantage of requiring low capital investments--something that is not true of sophisticated technologies--and of making room for the ample employment of manpower that is not highly skilled. Those characteristics, among others, make it possible to use what is available and to try to relieve unemployment, which is one of the major problems in the underdeveloped nations. It is obvious that the living standards of the rich nations will not be attained immediately by such means, but a considerable reduction in poverty will be achieved, and a sure path on which to move forward will be opened up. Importing complex technologies may be good for daydreaming, but it frequently ends in disillusionment and a waste of time and effort with little to show for it, as well as failure to create the hoped-for conditions of competitiveness on world markets.

We can mention a few examples very close to home concerning the way in which underdeveloped countries can help each other by transferring the technologies which they have tested and which are usually extremely efficient and productive, even in comparison with those that may be offered by the industrialized world, since they require a lower capital investment. And frequently, too, there are no royalty payments, since no one has a patent on them, the reason being that they are a matter of general knowledge in the country where they are used.

We can mention the example of China, which is helping us with its experience in growing tea and rice and which is now offering the possibility of cooperating with us in river fishing. Some time ago, Egypt offered to cooperate with us in the area of cotton. Mexico and India have launched the so-called green revolution with extraordinary results. Brazil is a pioneer in the field of substituting alcohol for gasoline in automotive vehicles, and it has its own technology in a wide number of fields. And the same is true of another neighboring country: Argentina. Malaysia can cooperate with us in the exploitation of stream tin. Peru has carried out plans for insuring that its peasants get enough animal protein by raising guinea pigs. The list could go on forever, and it covers the most varied fields of production. And it could go even farther--for example, into the field of education at all levels.

The problem consists of knowing how to look for what we need and of being able to negotiate for those transfers of technology, which probably will take place at no great cost and to the mutual satisfaction of the one who gives and the one who receives.

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PAPER ADDRESSES RECURRENT ISSUES AFFECTING SUGAR HARVEST

La Paz ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 Mar @1 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] A committee of leaders in the sugarcane industry, representing the owners of sugar plantations and headed by the prefect of the Department of Santa Cruz, has decided to visit the capitals of several departments on the high plateau and in the valleys to find workers to cut and collect cane for the sugarmills.

The traditional manner of obtaining manpower in the cane harvest season has been, and still is to a large extent, similar to that of the slave traders: dealers in human flesh travel through the villages of the Andean peasants (Quechuas and Aymaras) to "recruit" workers, including their immediate families, and charge both the contract workers and the plantation owners for the "favor" of providing labor.

There have been frequent denunciations of the poor working conditions in which the peasants earning wages as harvest workers labor: a lack of adequate medical attention, a general insufficiency of livable housing, an absence of basic sanitary services, the nonexistence of schools and child care centers, payment of the father at piece-work rates for the work done by the entire family group, a disregard for social benefits, the arrogance of foremen and managers, and so on. Above all, the low wage level and the high cost of living in Santa Cruz have led the harvest workers to choose other options more suited to their economic situation, such as going to Argentina to do similar work and to pick fruit. Many of the "recruits," on seeing what a meager final income they get from a whole season of hard work by them and their relatives, have considered their efforts a failure that should not be repeated for reasons of elementary logic: no one should work for no purpose.

Fortunately, there are indications that the situation in Santa Cruz agriculture might be changing. One executive at the Canegrowers Federation has said that beginning this year, the harvest workers and their families will be entitled to medical care, round-trip tickets, and travel money so that they can travel normally away from and back to their points of origin. Those basic obligations, which are not free concessions or voluntary acts of generosity on the part of the employers, have been provided for in labor legislation for more than 40 years. Moreover, schooling is to be provided for children of school age who accompany their parents.

Improved working conditions are an occupational lure in a country like ours, where great numbers live on the fringes of society. It is a fact that more stable jobs

will take workers away from seasonal or temporary jobs, as do the offers from the competition, meaning the better paid job opportunities in neighboring countries.

We must take advantage of the experiences of other nations that are engaged in producing cane sugar. During the "dead season"--between harvests--the harvest workers used to be unemployed, miserable, and hungry while waiting for the next season. That alarming situation of human degradation is not a widespread phenomenon in Bolivia, where the harvest workers are peasants from small farms in the west or underemployed individuals from the working-class neighborhoods in the cities.

By creating jobs, economic diversification and industrialization reduce unemployment and the availability of men for intermittent jobs. Where the contingents of harvest workers have been reduced, it is science and technology which are doing their job in solving the economic problems of plantations in danger of losing their crops. Mechanization of the harvest is a factor which, inevitably, must be taken increasingly into account in the overall process of sugarmaking.

We have heard that one of the most tedious jobs is that of transporting the cut cane. This is something that can be solved in a workable way by using cranes and hoists at little cost. But the basic problem is that of replacing the human canecutter with cutting machines. Cuba, the canegrowing country par excellence, experienced initial difficulties for several years in mechanizing the cutting, until it found the appropriate technology. The situation in Cuba is that unemployment for the marginal population disappeared through an increase in the employment rate.

The future of Bolivia's sugar harvest lies with mechanization.

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FORMATION OF NATIONAL WHEAT BOARD IS URGENTLY PROPOSED

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 2

[Commentary by Federico Nielsen Reyes]

[Text] The subject of this commentary will remind public opinion of the importance of the holding in La Paz, a few weeks ago, of a remarkably significant meeting. It was attended by officials from throughout the republic who are responsible for fostering the country's wheat production. The basic point in the conclusions reached at that meeting for the government's information was the statement that we have available approximately 500,000 hectares of arable land in such condition for use that we could satisfy a large portion of our own national requirements if we were to carry out rationally conceived production plans. Until now, this has been neglected to the serious detriment of the national economy. The detriment is obvious when one considers that the annual drain on foreign exchange for the purchase of flour and wheat has now risen to tens of millions of dollars.

It would be useless to try to find a fully acceptable reason for the criminal negligence that past administrations have been guilty of in not promoting wheat production, specifically over the past 30 or so years, in which we have begun to receive financial assistance from the United States for the stimulation of national development. The easy solution was adopted by making use of U.S. Law 480 on agricultural assistance and halting the implementation of initial production programs that would have grown steadily from year to year. The result of such programs would have been undoubted benefits for the farmer and, therefore, the consequent saving of foreign exchange, even though the savings would have been relatively small, considering the growing demand for wheat. The demand for this year is estimated at half a million tons, and it will necessarily have to be met by imports. Col Mario Guzman, minister of industry and commerce, said concerning the meeting in question that "no problem is as important in national significance as the production of wheat in this country, not only to meet the growing domestic demand, but also because of the volume of financial resources that the government must allocate to this item to satisfy domestic requirements through expensive import operations." Minister Guzman emphasized that from that fact "arises the absolute necessity of reformulating the national wheat policy."

The fact is that at this point, a solution to the problem must be seriously faced up to by establishing a national entity for vigorous action. It could be called the National Wheat Corporation. And this is the time to do so in this important area of the country's economy, precisely now as part of the ideology for national reconstruction as proclaimed by the current government of President General Garcia Meza.

It is necessary to drop dilatory speculations and pursue practical objectives in the attempt to recover by leaps and bounds--and that is the right expression--the time lost by previous administrations.

The National Wheat Corporation would be established on the same foundations as those underlying the Mining Corporation of Bolivia and Bolivian Government Oil Deposits--that is, the planned exploitation of the necessary nonrenewable natural resources for as long as they last. The difference is that the National Wheat Corporation would have an unlimited lifetime, since its purpose will be cultivation of the land for the production of a valuable renewable natural resource, which is what wheat will be for all time. The wheat topic is nothing new. There has been talk about it since the beginning of this century, back around 1901, when a farsighted patrician named Manuel Vicente Ballivian--founder of the Ministry of Agriculture--reflected on the need to insure national self-sufficiency through the abundant production of cereals and farm products in general.

Men with a patriotic concern are constantly occupied, in press articles and radio discussions, with the unpostponable need to promote wheat production. Among them are agronomists and economists, but the one who has been most outstanding by the persistence with which he deals with the subject has been agricultural engineer Eduardo Romecin, an advocate of the so-called green revolution, which is said to have worked miracles of production in many countries that once suffered a shortage of cereals for feeding their inhabitants--India in particular. Romecin claims that in the Abapozog Government Reserve, with its 725,000 hectares of arable land, it would be possible in 3 years to produce enough wheat to make the country self-sufficient. And he says that to achieve that self-sufficiency, using fertilizers and irrigated land, we should begin by sowing high-yield varieties of dwarf wheat as early as the winter of this year--1981. He emphasizes that the government entity backing the activity--and responsible to the Office of the President of the Republic--should be organized with the best team of professionals currently working for MACA [Ministry of Peasant and Agricultural Affairs], the IBTA [expansion unknown], and the regional development corporations from all the departments in the republic. He adds that in order for that organization to begin operating on a solid foundation rather than groping its way, it might be appropriate to contract for a Mexican mission from the CYMMYT [expansion unknown], which has considerable experience in growing wheat and other cereals (corn and soybeans, for example) that we can also produce superabundantly for domestic consumption and for export.

We have before us the article by Romecin that was published in PRESENCIA on 11 December. It deserves consideration because of the points it makes. In it Romecin talked about 5 million hectares for producing wheat, corn, and rice. Annual production would total 50 million tons of grain at an annual yield of 10 tons per hectare. For the total of 5 million arable hectares, that would represent, in monetary terms, the fabulous sum of \$10 billion, with an income return of \$7 million annually. He adds: "The hunger that exists in the world due to population growth means that there is an extraordinary demand for wheat and also for corn for feeding livestock. Because of that, countries which import millions of tons--such as Russia, China, and Japan--would welcome the sight of a new country becoming a big producer of food grains." Bolivia could "join with one or more of those countries for undertaking this sensational agricultural project. They would provide us with all the required machinery, fertilizer factories, dam construction, transportation barges, and silos and the

necessary capital for putting such a great project in operation. And Bolivia could pay for the financing with wheat and corn. By the end of the century, our country would have become an admirably prosperous nation."

If the national consensus is unanimously in favor of facing up to the solution of the problem and there is a professional--engineer Eduardo Romecin--to assert incontrovertibly that within 3 years our country can be self-sufficient in wheat, the government ought to call on that professional to head up the government entity to be established, thus placing his capabilities at the service of the all-important task of not only transforming Bolivia into a country self-sufficient in wheat but also making it an exporter of that product, for which there is such an enormous and permanent demand in the world. With the priority of the wheat problem having been established, it is up to the chief of state and his cabinet to make the all-important decision to clear the way for establishment of the organization required in this case as a matter of national progress.

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PROBLEMS BESETTING FARM SECTOR ANALYZED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentary by Luis Mayser Ardaya]

[Text] Bolivia is currently experiencing a growing decline in its sources of production based on nonrenewable resources such as minerals, hydrocarbons, and irrational forest exploitation. In view of this reality, with its alarming and somber aspects as far as the country's future is concerned, the full development of Bolivian agriculture is imperative, since we have all the required conditions for it. Hence the urgency of facing up seriously and responsibly to a real agrarian revolution enabling our country to become an exporter rather than an importer of food.

We take the liberty below of analyzing rural problems, after which we will outline a minimum program for achieving the objectives in question in the short term.

Conditions of Land Tenure

The ownership of land, along with the land's exploitation and development, must be suitably legislated and guaranteed in an effort to make its output efficient and positive. There must be a legal system of property rights, a balanced economic system, and a good technical-functional organization of farm production in keeping with national needs and requirements, thus avoiding economic crises and social conflicts.

Depending on the system of land ownership or tenure and the concept behind the same, ownership could take the following forms: family ownership, private ownership, or cooperative ownership, a classification that implicitly includes the social distribution that is made of its profits.

Whatever the system of land tenure may be, it must in its broadest application regulate our agrarian policy and be based on a sufficiently large area from the standpoint of profitability, not only in order to meet the subsistence needs of the peasant family but also to enable that family, through its farming activities, to achieve a dignified and poverty-free living standard as it seeks to better itself economically and culturally.

Agricultural and Livestock Institutions

The institutions responsible for policy making and regulation in the field of farm property and exploitation must correspond to the real requirements for the harmonious

development of the farming population in the economic and social fields. Their operation must be simple, quick, and free of all the dilatory, overblown, and bureaucratic procedures that cause a waste of time and money.

Any obstacle to the rural inhabitant's free and legitimate right to possess or own land must be regarded as an attack on peaceful social coexistence and the country's full development.

The peasant or agriculture and livestock organizations must be instruments for achieving complete control of the land under production. Its improved exploitation and use must be regulated, encouraged, and supported through economic and technical cooperation by the government according to well-conceived planning.

These institutions must direct farming activity and overcome the various problems and difficulties of the peasants which are the consequence of today's defective organization and the social, economic, and cultural backwardness of farming.

Peasant Credit

Agrarian reform is an economic-social phenomenon that must not be limited solely to a simple distribution of land. It must seek the greatest farm output by introducing modern methods to agriculture. This cannot be done without capital, and since the peasant has no capital, it is indispensable to create a system of government loans based on what is necessary and appropriate in each region and each particular case. For the government, this presupposes the immediate introduction of an agrarian loan policy of vast proportions. It must begin by giving priority to certain types of agricultural and livestock operations based on the country's immediate requirements and the need to provide essential consumer items. The credit organizations must supervise the operations engaged in by individuals or entities benefiting from credit by directing production and giving technical guidance in the investment of capital.

Broad legislation covering mass credit must be worked out to promote the exploitation of family-owned, private, or cooperative property. The credit policy should be used to overcome primitive farming methods and insufficient production. Credit must help the peasant to become part of a more active and dynamic economy that will overcome the current limitations on the circulation and consumption of farm products.

Transportation and Marketing Problem

The problem of transportation is related, directly and immediately, to rural development. The producing centers must be linked to the consuming centers.

It is necessary, for the country's agricultural and livestock development, to undertake construction of a network of communication routes that will accomplish that purpose. The road policy must correspond to the need to serve a plan for the production and supplying of farm products and the need for a complete plan covering human settlements and territorial sovereignty.

Rural Educational System

Rural schools and adult schools must be specialized centers responsible for forming both the atmosphere in which the peasant lives and his mentality. They must qualify

him for the tasks of daily life while simultaneously giving him the education that is indispensable for dealing advantageously with the events of life. The objective of peasant education must be to transform him into an active being in the community, both through his aptitude for work and through his initiative, a very important factor in making him a truly productive member of society.

The rural school must be a center of information, assistance, and advice for the peasant as well as the means of his achieving, through his well-directed efforts, the aware formation of his personality.

The rural school must, therefore, be the most efficient means available to the peasant for his economic, social, and cultural liberation.

Population and Health

The country's low population must be a matter of concern to us, and to that must be added the low birth rate and the population's short life expectancy, a problem made worse by the little or no medical attention, health care, or social security available in the rural areas.

One way of combating this serious ill would no doubt be to organize medical-sanitary brigades that would visit the rural areas to teach the peasants how to protect their health and show them the technical means of improving housing and properly preparing food.

Another stumbling block in the rural areas is the lack of health guidance in connection with animals and plants. The peasant has no way of protecting his agricultural assets and livestock from disasters, epizootics, pests, and other misfortunes.

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BELTRAO SAYS DECENTRALIZATION WILL STRENGTHEN FEDERATION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Mar 81 p 4

[Speech by Helio Beltrao, minister for reducing bureaucracy, at International Seminar for Public and Municipal Administration in Salvador on 17 March]

[Text] Salvador--Helio Beltrao, minister for reducing bureaucracy, in speaking in Salvador yesterday at the International Seminar for Public and Municipal Administration, said that "administrative decentralization is perfectly compatible with a national focus for certain problems."

He also stressed the "vigorous step taken recently by President Joao Figueiredo in simplifying transfer to states and municipalities of funds collected by the federal government." Beltrao asserted that both municipalities and the federation would be strengthened by decentralization.

Minister Beltrao's speech is as follows:

The Program for Reducing Bureaucracy revolves around two basic concepts: full recognition of the citizen's rights when dealing with public administration and deconcentration of decision-making power through broad administrative decentralization.

It takes a very strong effort because it implies revision of two deeply-rooted cultural traits inherited from our colonial past: the custom of treating the client not as a citizen but as a subject and the excessive concentration of decisions in the central levels of administration.

Genuine achievement of the federation and, very especially, strengthening of the municipality are closely linked to the success we are able to obtain in this effort.

The president's commitment to local government is completely clear:

"We want strong and prosperous Brazilian municipalities. I am determined to reach that objective. The municipality is the first rung on the ladder of our politico-administrative organization. It must also be the first community agent of democracy, economic development, social justice and institutional stability."

But there is a long road to travel in completely fulfilling the president's commitment. Of the 4,000 Brazilian municipalities, 70 percent have less than 20,000

inhabitants and lack the minimal material and human resources for playing their proper role.

The overwhelming majority of municipalities suffer from a serious shortage of funds: revenues of 95 percent of them consist preponderantly of funds transferred from the federal government that represent, on the average, 70 percent of their budget.

The aggregate share of Brazil's 4,000 municipalities in government revenues is small. Although this share has been gradually increasing, it still represents less than 6 percent of tax revenues. This percentage reaches 16 percent when federal and state transfer payments are added in.

Unfortunately, actual participation by the municipalities in defining and solving problems of immediate interest to local communities is even smaller. As there is no clear legal definition of the tasks that must be carried out by each of the three levels of the federation and as a result of the centralization which, as we said, is among us a centuries-old tradition, the municipality in most cases participates hardly at all in solving the serious problems affecting the citizen's daily life.

I am referring to the basic problems of food, health, education, housing and others that frequently assume dramatic proportions. Decisions about these matters have through the years been taken over by other levels of the federation, notably the federal government, with consequent weakening of local authority. But it is the municipal prefect who directly bears the pressure and suffers the stigma of popular dissatisfaction, although he generally has neither available funds nor any real participation in solutions.

This situation must change radically if we really want to revitalize Brazilian society and make a proper start toward solving national problems.

As we said recently, "the great transformation to be accomplished in this country is to combat excessive bureaucratic centralism, which has become on the domestic level the most serious obstacle to our aspirations for social, economic and political development."

We are convinced that, as long as administrative decentralization is not achieved, there will be no real federation in this country. As long as decisions and use of funds are not decentralized, autonomy of states and municipalities will continue to represent a concept more of form than of substance.

Now, to begin such decentralization it is not necessary to wait for constitutional reform. But it does require a courageous political decision by the federal government to voluntarily reduce its field of direct action and gradually increase, through agreements and other instruments, utilization of state and municipal services and the amount of funds at their disposal. This political decision has been made by President Figueiredo.

Because historically we have always been a united country and lack a tradition of autonomous local governments and are concerned with meeting the major requirements for our development, the constitution gives the federal government broad legislative

and taxing authority. But this does not prevent the desired decentralization of resources and decisions. It all depends upon the way in which the federal government uses its constitutional power. Federal authority to regulate certain affairs or to collect certain taxes does not mean that accomplishing all tasks or applying all funds must be the exclusive privilege of the federal administration.

Unfortunately, what happened over the years was that the federal government gradually and unconsciously took over administration of nearly all affairs, invading the undeniable authority of local governments in order to regulate problems of their immediate interest.

In summary, what happened in Brazil was progressive "federalization" of all problems. And legislative authority was confused with exclusive executing authority.

Administrative decentralization is perfectly compatible with a national approach to certain problems that, by their nature or size, require planning and coordination by the federal government.

However, national is not synonymous with central. A particular matter need not be executed exclusively by the federal government; neither need application of funds remain centralized in its hands. It does not even mean that all aspects of the national plan are to be defined in the federal law. Federal legislation must have the good sense to recognize existence of regional diversities and local peculiarities and, consequently, limit itself to the more general guidelines, leaving room for state and local authorities to regulate and administer the details of execution.

Decentralization, as a matter of fact, is the best way to assure the efficiency and reduce the cost of federal programs. No national plan can be really effective if its execution is not broadly decentralized and if it is unable to enlist, from the stage of its preparation, participation by local administrative mechanisms that are naturally better able to identify and solve problems most rapidly and according to the characteristics of each case.

Clearly, this concept is not applicable in addressing problems that go beyond the local level or involve large industrial units, as frequently occurs in the sectors of electric power, petroleum, communications, iron and steel, railways, major highways and others under predominantly federal jurisdiction. But, aside from such cases, it is unwarranted in a country with characteristics such as ours, to eliminate local participation in matters that, although subject to federal legislation, are of day-to-day interest to the citizenry. Nor does it seem reasonable to entrust solution of such delicate, urgent and unique problems to the exclusive responsibility of distant, centralized, unwieldy and standardizing federal agencies.

A vigorous step toward combating bureaucratic centralism and strengthening local governments was taken recently by President Figueiredo in simplifying transfer to states and municipalities of revenues collected by the federal government. Transfer of such funds, which often took over 6 months to reach their destination, was made virtually automatic, entirely abolishing plans for their use and other unjustifiable measures of control or custody previously exercised by federal agencies over such transfers, which this year will represent about 350 billion cruzeiros.

As most municipalities do not even have an accountant or trained professional to fill out all the forms and meet all the bureaucratic requirements of the federal

agencies, they frequently had to hire agents to do so, even resorting to middlemen and specialized firms to expedite release of funds.

By issuing Decree-Law No 1805 of 1 October 1980 and Decree-Law No 1833 of 23 December 1980, the president of the republic freed local governments from this federal supervision and from being subject to theoretical percentages for their use in meeting operating costs or for investment. And it expressly determined that local governments may decide how and where to use such funds. Any errors or abuses that may arise will be judged by the community itself and supervised by the state Accounting Courts or municipal Accounting Councils.

We are proud to have contributed to this courageous measure that, in the words of President Figueiredo, "is not a complete solution for the weakness of the federation, nor even for the shortage of municipal funds, but is a first and major step, along with others that will follow, within the same philosophy."

'Bureaucracy Cannot Be Reduced Without Liberalization'

In a television interview yesterday, Minister Helio Beltrao said he would not stay in his position without political liberalization, as his functions "are incompatible with a totalitarian regime." But he stressed that he does not expect political retrogression, reaffirming his confidence in the democratization process of the Figueiredo government.

"My work is intended to free the individual from oppression. It would, therefore, be a paradox to work without political liberalization," said the minister, who came to Salvador to participate in the International Seminar on Public and Municipal Administration and returned again yesterday to Brasilia.

Beltrao announced that he intends to simplify payment of the PIS [Social Integration Program], PASEP [Civil Servants Welfare Fund] and FGTS [Service Time Surety Fund], which he considers "very cumbersome, harming many persons," although at the moment he has only preliminary studies.

According to him, there are 30 projects underway for streamlining bureaucratic procedures. Right now the ministry is trying to simplify inventories and modify legislation referring to property of the federal government.

Another project he considers "very important," in view of the nation's economic situation, is simplification of rural credit for small producers through streamlining and expediting loans granted to the agricultural sector. He also said that "at the level of cooperation" the ministry also intends to make suggestions to electoral and labor courts.

DECLINE IN TRADE DEFICIT NOTED IN JANUARY-FEBRUARY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Mar 81 p 15

[Text] Brasilia--Despite showing a deficit of \$154 million in February and \$260 million in the first 2 months of 1981, the trade balance is performing better than it did in the same period last year. In 1980 the deficit was \$401 million in February and \$891 million in the first 2 months of the year.

The data, distributed yesterday by the Finance Ministry, show that exports, in reaching \$1.73 billion in February, increased 28.4 billion [sic; percent?] in February. Taking the first 2 months into account, exports increased 29.1 percent and imports, only 4.1 percent.

Petroleum continued to exert enormous pressure on the trade balance. In February, petroleum purchases abroad rose to \$956 million (\$798 million in January), an increase of 44.8 percent over the \$660 million spent in February of last year. In January and February, petroleum imports totaled \$1.75 billion, 28 percent more than the \$1.37 billion spend in the first 2 months of 1980. About half of the nation's imports continue to represent expenditures on petroleum.

Except for petroleum, however, the Finance Ministry data demonstrate the tight restriction the government has been exerting since last year on other goods imported by the country. In January and February, for example, wheat purchases were \$143 million, compared to \$170 million in the first 2 months of 1980. And imports of all other products combined, which had been \$2 billion in the first 2 months of 1980, fell to \$1.8 billion, a reduction of 10.3 percent.

Among exports, in the first 2 months of this year the government showed a significant increase of coffee sales abroad, which totaled \$357 million in January and February, a 168 percent increase over the \$133 million of the same 1980 period. Other export products went from \$2.5 billion to \$3 billion, an increase of 21.8 percent.

[See table on following page.]

Trade Balance (millions of dollars)

| | February 1981 | Percentage Change from February 1980 | January-February 1981 | Percentage Change from January-February 1980 |
|-----------|---------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Exports | 1,773 | +28.04 | 3,453 | + 29.1 |
| Coffee | 168 | +73.2 | 357 | +168.4 |
| Others | 1,565 | +24.9 | 3,096 | + 21.8 |
| Imports | 1,887 | + 7.8 | 3,713 | + 4.1 |
| Wheat | 65 | -25.3 | 143 | - 15.9 |
| Petroleum | 956 | +44.8 | 1,754 | + 28.0 |
| Others | 865 | -13.8 | 1,817 | - 10.6 |

Source: Finance Ministry

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FOREIGN INVESTMENTS DECLINE 10.3 PERCENT IN 1980

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 18 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Brasilia--Foreign investment in Brazil, not including reinvestment, was \$1.512 billion in 1980, which is 10.3 percent less than in 1979. Reinvestment was \$411 million, whereas it was \$721 million in 1979. However, accumulated foreign investment and reinvestment in Brazil recorded by the Central Bank reached \$17.48 billion, a 9.5 percent increase over the 31 December 1979 position. The largest investors continue to be the United States, with a 28.6 percent share; the FRG, with 15 percent; Switzerland, with 10.1 percent; and Japan, with 9.9 percent.

Manufacturing

Of the cumulative total, the biggest investment of foreign capital is in manufacturing industry (74.4 percent), followed by services (19.6 percent). Concentration of foreign capital is the greatest in the following manufacturing subsectors: chemicals (18.7 percent), transportation equipment (18 percent), machinery (13.1 percent), metallurgy (10.7 percent) and electronic, electrical and communications equipment (10.7 percent).

These figures are included in the last chapter, "Foreign Economico-Financial Relations," of the Central Bank's annual report for 1980, distributed yesterday in Brasilia. Its 175 pages contain the major figures for Brazilian economic policy last year, with succinct and objective evaluations of its performance, together with goals outlined for 1981 in the fiscal, monetary and credit fields and the foreign sector. The major outlines of the Brazilian economy are presented in the introduction by the Central Bank president and in the report's first chapter, "The Brazilian Economy."

Details are given in the other four chapters--"Monetary and Credit Policy," "Financial Market," "Public Finances" and the last one devoted to the foreign sector--with a summary of the principal measures taken by the monetary authorities in each of these areas, graphs and explanatory charts. The report also has the June and December balance sheets for the Central Bank, a summary of resolutions and circulars, acronyms, a list of members of the National Monetary Council and the bank's directors.

Gross foreign debt increased \$3.943 billion (7.9 percent) over 1979, ending the year with \$53.847 billion. Hence, it was a lower rate of growth than in 1979 (14.7 percent) and 1978 (35.8 percent). This contributed, despite the deficit in

the trade balance, to a small increase in the balance-of-payments deficit, from \$3.215 billion to \$3.490 billion in 1980.

Deficit

The deficit in the balance of services, however, was \$10.212 billion, with a 28.9 percent increase over the 1979 deficit. This performance is due essentially to net expenditures under the heading of "income from capital," which went from \$6.8 billion to \$8.4 billion in 1980. The deficit rose from \$5.5 billion in 1979 to \$7.032 billion last year.

In the area of monetary and credit policy, results of the restrictive financial market can be inferred from the 923.4 percent increase in liquidity loans from monetary authorities to commercial banks, in comparison to 1979, when this line of credit for helping banking institutions reported a balance of \$1.035 billion at the end of the period.

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SHIPBUILDING PRODUCTION RANKED SECOND IN WORLD

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Mar 81 p 29

[Text] London--Brazil passed up the United States as the world's second largest shipbuilder in 1980, while Japan remained in first place, with nearly half of world production, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Japan delivered 6.1 million tons to shipowners and Brazil, 728,842 tons of gross registry. They were followed by: United States, 552,245 tons; Soviet Union, 459,000 tons; and Great Britain, 411,000 tons. Japan exported 55 percent of its production, while Brazil exported only 10 percent.

Tonnage produced in world shipyards was 13.1 million, the lowest since 1965 and 1.2 million tons less than 1979 production.

Brazil

According to sources in the Brazilian shipbuilding industry, last year's production is the result of the Geisel government's policy of massive orders. The present government has placed hardly any orders for ships but, as each vessel takes at least 2 years to be produced, production is high although shipyards have begun to dismiss employees. Of the 35,000 employed in Brazilian shipbuilding, 5,000 have been laid off since July of last year.

Since Decree-Law No 1801--which affected shipbuilding in August 1980--there has been no contracting for ships other than smaller vessels.

So Shipyard

The So shipyard of Porto Alegre is now the most threatened by the crisis affecting the shipbuilding sector. At the peak of the Second Shipbuilding Program [II PCN], the shipyard employed 2,000 men and today it employs only 10 percent of that number.

As a result, many machines and the costly docks and slips are idle, undergoing the wear and tear of time. The So shipyard was one of those that finished its orders from the II PCN without any delay, thus not receiving any extra adjustment for delayed delivery. The shipyard belongs to the group that manages the Ebin shipyard of Rio de Janeiro, headed by Walter Vilela Guerra. Ebin is also partially idle.

South

Seven 2,170-horsepower tugboats will be built for the Lagoas Company by the Corena shipyard of Itajai, for \$25 million (1.1 billion cruzeiros).

The funds were obtained abroad, due to the difficulty of getting domestic credit. With its own funds the shipyard is building five more tugboats. The company is part of the Farid Kalaf business group, which also owns Jensen Agriculture, Frigor Transportation and the F. Kalaf Fishing Company, F. Kalaf Canned Goods, Tutoia Fishing and Equator Canned Goods Manufacturing and Distribution.

Ship Exports May Receive Incentive

Beginning this year, Brazil should export \$200 million of ships annually, according to discussions being held by ESABRAS (Associated Shipyards of Brazil) with CACEX (Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil).

Benedito Moreira, CACEX director, called shipyard executives together to explain the financing system for such exports. It is believed that interest will be only 7 percent annually, due to competition from other exporting countries, such as Poland and Japan.

One novelty will be creation of insurance against exchange losses. As domestic inflation is surpassing exchange devaluation, CACEX is to compensate the shipbuilders for the increased price of components after contracts are signed. Last year sales of ships led to foreign-exchange gains of \$180 million, resulting from contracts signed 2 or 3 years ago. Last year, however, no new contracts were signed, due to CACEX not having funds to finance ship exports.

This year, besides gaining hard currency from exports, the government would like to keep workers busy in the shipyards, where the operating rate has been declining steadily.

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EXPORT TONNAGE RISES 50 PERCENT IN JANUARY

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 19 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Although coping with some problems of lower prices and sales in the international market, Brazilian exports increased 30 percent in January over the same month in 1980, with receipts totaling \$1.719 billion. Not until yesterday, with a lag of almost 2 months, did CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] report the statistics for January exports, whose volume shipped abroad totaled 9.97 million tons, 50 percent more than in the previous year.

Despite less availability of agricultural products, as crops are generally not harvested until the second quarter, commodities had significant impact on January's exchange receipts, increasing 69 percent over the same 1980 period and totaling sales of \$717 million. Sales of coffee beans and metallurgical ores (iron, aluminum, manganese and columbium) had considerable impact on this year's revenues, totaling \$161 million and \$188 million respectively, whereas their performance last year was quite weak.

But, other than the success of some commodities, such as soybean meal and chickens, exports in January faced problems of lower supplies of certain products such as sugar, peanut meal and corn meal, and lower prices for others, such as cocoa beans, coffee itself--whose receipts increased because of the volume shipped--and the metallurgical ores.

Industrialized Products

Industrialized products increased only 11.8 percent in January, far below the 30 percent average of last year, having total sales of \$983 million. The extra duty imposed by Argentina at the end of last year on pig iron had very unfavorable impact on exports of this product during January. Argentina is one of the largest importers of Brazilian pig iron and the lack of sales there caused exports to fall from \$23.6 million in January 1980 to only \$2.8 million this year. Generally, manufactured products performed much better than did semimanufactured goods; among the latter, as well as pig iron, cellulose sales dropped significantly.

Among manufactured goods, there were sales increases for footwear, boilers and mechanical machinery, orange juice, transportation equipment--mainly automobiles--and unassembled vehicles. To a lesser degree, exports of aircraft and ocean-going vessels also increased, while the most significant sales declines were in ethyl alcohol, lumber, some electrical apparatus (such as television and radio receivers, due the Argentine customs surcharge), fuel oil, manufactured iron-and-steel products and textiles.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION QUESTIONED, DISCUSSED

Minimum Employment Program

Santiago HOY in Spanish 4-10 Mar 81 pp 25-26

[Article by Gabriel Figueroa and Manuel Delano]

[Text] When Sergio Chaparro, director of the National Statistics Institute (INE), released the latest unemployment figures a few weeks ago, he could not help but make an optimistic remark:

"The figure is magnificent, because it is approaching the unemployment level of the industrialized countries."

He was referring to the fact that in Santiago, between November 1980 and January of this year, unemployment dropped to 9.2 percent, the lowest figure in the last 5 years.

On the same occasion, Chaparro predicted an unemployment rate of 11.1 percent for the entire nation, which would be a marked improvement over 1979, when unemployment stood at 13.6 percent.

But what he neglected to point out was that people enrolled in the Minimum Employment Program (PEM) are not considered unemployed. HOY has learned that last year there were 203,000 people participating in the program in the nation. (In 1979 there were 161,000 PEM participants.)

If these 203,000 people (the statistic was obtained from the INE itself) had been considered along with the rest of the unemployed, the real figure for 1980 would have been more or less 18 percent.

Just One H:

Why are PEM workers not considered unemployed? Why, on the contrary, do they appear in the surveys to be employed? According to an INE source, their definition leaves no room for interpretations. Says the source:

"Any person who during the week (when the survey was taken) worked an hour or more is employed. . ."

According to this definition, any person who works as an employee "an hour or more" and receives remuneration in the form of a wage, salary, commission or payment in kind; or any person who as an employer or self-employed individual makes profits or earnings, is employed.

It is curious that the Economics Department of the "U" in its employment surveys also considers PEM workers to be engaged in productive work. Economist Raul Iriarte of the Vector Economic and Social Studies Center has this to say about the issue:

"In all the countries of the Western world there are unemployment subsidy programs. This concept has existed in Chile since the forties, when unemployment benefits were initiated. When the PEM was created in 1975, the authorities said it was a government subsidy for those who were temporarily out of work."

The National Planning Office (ODEPLAN), in a study on employment in 1980, provides a definition that leaves no room for doubt about the nature of the PEM:

"It is a monetary aid that is not a wage but a government subsidy. . . This subsidy is obviously less than a minimum wage would be, because it is not an alternative job on the labor market but simply a helping hand until the worker can find stable, remunerative work. . . Ideally, this program should be phased out over time."

Double Contradiction

In Iriarte's opinion, the official definition is doubly contradictory: The PEM participants, "merely because of an official decision," are considered employed; last year the number of PEM workers increased instead of diminishing.

This expert notes, furthermore, another contradiction in the manner in which the concept "employed" is used. "When unemployment surveys are conducted," he remarks, "the PEM people are left out and are made out to be employed. But when the INE calculates the Wage and Salary Index, that is, the fluctuation of pay, the PEM participants are not taken into consideration."

Currently the PEM "wage" is 1,300 pesos, or \$33 a month.

If this money were considered "income," the average pay of the nation's workers would drop dramatically, says another economist. That would force the government to make heavy readjustments in order to keep up consumer buying power.

This is another point that has stirred debate among the experts: the decline in buying power of the PEM worker. According to Jaime Perez de Arce, of Vector, "with the official CPI of December 1980, people in this program were receiving exactly half the PEM 'wage' of 1975. If we wanted to maintain the subsidy at the same level, instead of 1,300 pesos we would have to pay the workers 2,591 pesos."

Perez de Arce claims that the CPI is distorted (see Opinion on page 27), and prefers to use the Cortazar and Marshall index. This index showed that inflation

for the period 1975-78 was greater than that acknowledged by the government. Using this new CPI, which is already accepted even in official circles, this specialist asserts that last year the PEM recipients got the equivalent of 38 percent of that "remuneration" in 1975.

If the PEM pay is so low, then why has the number of participants increased?

They Won't Hire Me

One of the answers lies in the fact that at the end of 1979 eligibility requirements were relaxed; now it is necessary only to be a minimum of 18 years of age and to reside in the municipality.

HOY visited the municipality of San Miguel, where several men and women of the PEM agreed to tell their stories.

Mario G., 49, a plumber and driver, has been participating in the PEM since 1976. At that time he was forced to quit his former job. "I have not retired since then; I have called to see if they would hire me back, but at 'Muni' they won't say anything. I have nine children, and I make ends meet with odd jobs, because 650 pesos every 2 weeks is barely enough to pay the light, water and gas bills."

There are people who have been in the program since it started. Such is the case of Aurelio C., 54, who has two children. He began as the chief of a crew of PEM workers, and now he is a gardener who cares for trees. "I signed up more than 2 years ago at the municipality's placement office, but no one will hire me because of my age. Yesterday I was sick: I was worn out because I didn't even have enough money to buy food. Some people lunch on the tea leaves from breakfast."

Women are also eligible for PEM. Graciela C., 42, has eight children. She says she has been in the program since 1975, having begun as a food server at a school. Now she clears brush and rocks and grooms gardens at the Parque Brasil. Her complaint echoes the others': "I have looked for work, but they won't hire me because I'm too old and I have so many family obligations. Since this isn't enough for me to live on, I take in sewing at home. Sometimes I can make 100 pesos in an afternoon."

Monica P. is 19 years old and works with two sisters "to help my father, who earns about 8,000 pesos. We start at 0800 hours and finish at 1500 hours. Of course, those who don't have the money for the micro have to wait for a municipality bus which comes by at 1700 hours."

Except for her, all those interviewed were over 30 years of age. They had lost a "real job," as one of them put it, and try as they might, they were unable to be hired back. The irony for these 203,000 people in the PEM is that from a statistical point of view, they are already employed.

Businessmen Comment

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 4 Mar 81 pp C-1, C-6

[Text] The upswing in the number of people employed in the agriculture sector due to seasonal harvests, and the recovery of the construction industry, have resulted

in a lower unemployment rate in the last quarter, claimed Guad Garib, vice-president of the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA).

The business representative stressed that the importance of this figure lies in its reflection of a downward trend. In recent months unemployment has been kept below 10 percent.

According to the survey undertaken by the National Statistics Institute (INE), unemployment in Greater Santiago amounted to 8 percent on a monthly basis in the flexible quarter from December 1980 to February 1981. Between November and January, the unemployment rate was 9.2 percent a month.

Garib indicated that this trend will probably continue, especially because of lower labor costs.

In this regard he said that this month employers must pay a hiring tax of 3 percent, which basically means a reduction of 6 percent in the costs that businessmen were having to absorb as a result of this tax.

The drop in unemployment, commented Garib, is due in large part to accelerated activity in some sectors, particularly construction.

When asked about the role of industry in lessening unemployment, the business leader stated: "I believe that the industrial sector has not contributed much to lowering this index, because it is not hiring more labor. On the contrary, it is trying [section missing] and unemployment in this area has also dropped in Santiago, because many people have moved from the capital to agricultural centers when their prospects have been better.

Rolf Luders

Economist Rolf Luders commented that "the unemployment rate has dropped faster than we had anticipated. An 8 percent rate for Greater Santiago is fantastic, and reflects good economic planning," he stated.

INE Figures

According to the monthly averages for flexible 3-month periods calculated by the INE, between December 1976 and February 1977 the unemployment rate in Greater Santiago was 14.9 percent; between December 1977 and February 1978 it was 13.20 percent; between December 1978 and February 1979, 14.1 percent; between December 1979 and February 1980, 12.4 percent; and this past quarter, 8 percent a month.

Metallurgical Workers

Manuel Contreras, president of the Confederation of Metallurgical Workers, pointed out that the unemployment rate for this area is at least 18 percent, "light years" away from the figure released by the director of the INE.

He claimed that in 1969 there were about 165,000 workers in that sector, and there are no more than 65,000 workers in it now.

He also explained that a clear indication that there has been no improvement in the unemployment rate is the lack of requests at the Confederation job bureau, where more than 2,000 people have signed up for jobs. There has not been a single job offer since November.

Contreras said he did not believe the statistics produced by Chaparro, pointing out that no new job sources have been created, and the old ones have not created any more jobs. He said that many metallurgical workers have emigrated, and that in Bolivia, for example, there are some 15,000 Chileans. Many workers from Mademsa, Madeco and other companies went to Oruro and Santa Cruz, he added.

Textiles

Miguel Vega, president of the Confederation of Textile Workers, stated that the INE figures were "a surprise and an aberration." In the textile industry, he said, there is at least 50 percent unemployment. He pointed out that in 1974 there were 122,000 textile workers, and now there are some 50,000 still employed.

"No new industry has been created; some companies have closed down or gone bankrupt, and there have been plenty of large-scale lay-offs. This leads us to think that the statistics are not serious," he added. "We categorically reject them."

Drivers

German Freire, leader of the Interprovincial Busdriver Federation, said that during the summer months drivers have been hired, but these are temporary jobs.

The increase in ridership provides new jobs each year, but when March comes the sector falls apart again. The companies only hire for one trip at a time, and they get rid of employees when the season ends.

Shoes

Armando Aguirre, chief of the National Federation of Shoe and Leather Workers (FONACC), claimed that in his sector employment has not expanded, and that it is possible that there has been some recovery in other areas during the summer months.

"We, on the other hand, are looking at a lot of closed down factories and laid off workers. So we can assert that unemployment is at least 40 percent." He stressed that in 1970 there were some 10,000 workers in the shoe and leather sector, and now there are only about 5,000. There are no new sources of employment, he added.

Domingo Arteaga

Commenting on the Greater Santiago unemployment rate, the president of the Production and Commerce Confederation, Domingo Arteaga, stated that "it is one of those things we always hope will happen, because there is no reason why they shouldn't." He added that the economy is strong, and today more people are working than ever before in the country's history, but the unemployment rate has not dropped because the number of people looking for work has steadily grown.

"We have reached the point of saturation of the job market, so I am not surprised at the 8 percent figure, although it pleases me. Unemployment is reaching a near normal period," said the foremost representative of the private sector.

OFFICIAL OPTIMISM ON ECONOMY, UNEMPLOYMENT EXAMINED

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Mar 81 p A-8

[Article by Wilson Tapia]

[Text] Santiago, Chile--The authorities of the Chilean military regime began a new government term with an optimism stemming from their economic achievements. The inflation rate, unemployment and industrial growth are some of the factors they point to with satisfaction, and without a doubt this situation provides an appropriate beginning for the constitutional period that is known here as a "transition" period. Today General Pinochet takes office as president of the republic for an 8-year term. At the same time, the constitution approved in the plebiscite on 11 September last year comes into effect.

The figures released by the National Statistics Institute (INE) surprised even government officials. INE Director Sergio Chaparro asserted that in February inflation was at its lowest point in the last 21 years, at 0.3 percent. Thus, the inflationary curve over the last 60 days has reached only 1.9 percent. Off the record, it has been said that in 1981 inflation should be between 20 and 24 percent. This year there have been no official predictions, perhaps to avoid the retractions that had to be made last year. During that period, inflation exceeded 32 percent, while the first forecasts had announced that it would be only 25 percent.

If inflation gave rise to optimism, unemployment did the same. According to Chaparro, during the quarter between December and February the number of people out of work in Greater Santiago amounted to only 8 percent of the labor force. The latest statistics indicated that between November and January, unemployment totaled 9.2 percent, the lowest rate recorded in the last 5 years. For the entire nation, official estimates placed unemployment at 11.1 percent, which is much better than 1979's 13.6 percent.

The government's figures, however, have been challenged by independent experts. They claim that the official calculations do not consider those enrolled in the Minimum Employment Program (PEM) to be unemployed. This state program hires unemployed workers for about 140 bolivars a month for a full day's work.

According to the above-mentioned sources, in 1980 the PEM employed about 203,000 people throughout the country. If this figure were added to the number of jobless recognized by the INE, the unemployment rate would have been more than 16 percent for the whole country.

Despite the disagreement, the INE director maintains that the Chilean indices are better than those of many industrialized nations, such as Spain and Ireland, and are quite close to the jobless rates of the United States, Italy and Canada.

The positive data does not end there. In 1980 Chilean industry reportedly experienced a 5.3 percent growth rate. That in itself would put the lie to the thinly veiled criticism by some Chilean industrial leaders. They feel they have been damaged by measures implemented by the current economic team. Among the challenged measures is the maintenance of the price of the dollar. For more than a year and a half, the American currency has been pegged at 39 pesos.

Many small, medium and even some quite important industries had to declare bankruptcy during the past year. By October, official statistics listed 350 bankruptcies. Apparently, however, the failure of these businesses was soon compensated by the emergence of new private entities.

Rejecting the official estimates, the Industrial Development Association (SOFOPA) calculated that last year local industry grew by only 4 percent.

Despite the contradictions, the picture painted by the 1980 statistics and those of February 1981 has been satisfactory for government officials. It appears that this attitude will prevail when the new government term begins.

Foreign Debt

The Chilean foreign debt increased by 32.8 percent in 1980, reaching an overall total of \$11.239 billion. Authorities believe that this growth is normal, even though it puts Chile among the countries with the highest per capita foreign indebtedness in the world.

For the first time, last year private debt amounted to more than half the credit and financial commitments contracted by the country abroad. Of the \$11.239 billion on the books by 31 December 1980, 53.8 percent (\$6.048 billion) corresponded to private sector operations. The year before, private enterprise's share was only 40 percent of the overall debt.

In addition, in 1979 the amount of money obtained abroad in the form of credit lines payable in less than a year was \$655 million, while in 1980 that figure had reached \$1.332 billion, an increase of 103.4 percent.

Chilean Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon explained with satisfaction that the overall situation is at a level he described as "a good indebtedness." He pointed out that the growth of foreign commitments by the private sector is "healthy, and corresponds to what a developing nation should have if it utilizes foreign resources, which are the most profitable for increasing economic activity."

Bardon also expressed optimism about the financial future. He stressed the fact that international banks "continue to be very interested in Chile and its economy." In the past few years, almost 50 foreign banking institutions have come to this country.

On the other hand, the official referred to a report drawn up by the United States Department of Commerce which indicates that between 1981 and 1983 Chile will be the fastest growing nation in Latin America. For this reason, says Bardon, it is reasonable to expect that "the flow of foreign credit to finance national investments will continue."

According to the estimates of independent economists, investments in Chile have not been spectacular in the past 7 years.

The authorities responsible for the new economic model being applied here are apparently confident of greater international support.

On the other hand, this year the Chilean economy did not reach the growth level it had previously obtained. According to official statistics, the gross national product increased by 6.5 percent (ECLA figures indicate 5.5 percent), and the trade balance experienced a deficit of \$1.025 billion. In 1979 that deficit was \$273 million, and in the 3 years prior to 1980, economic growth amounted to 8.5 percent.

Bardon feels that the international situation is also favorable to Chile, although the experience of this past year could not be termed absolutely satisfactory. He believes that any measure taken by President Ronald Reagan to stabilize the U.S. economy "will favor us." If, on the contrary, restrictive measures are implemented, there could be repercussions in Chile, "but not of a great magnitude, because the Chilean economy is healthy and there has been an increase in external financing."

The optimism of this high government official is also based on the situation in the rest of Latin America. He explained that his positive vision of the future is also due to the fact that "there is considerable political stability in Latin America's future."

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CSO: 3010/1018

'TERRORISM' SEEN AS U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 27 Feb 81 p 4

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] The government of the United States has launched another propaganda campaign under the catch phrase "fight against international terrorism."

Our readers will remember the campaign which was launched by the previous American government in connection with "human rights."

In both instances, the Washington government made use of the diversionary cry of "stop thief," which is quite handy to its effort to avoid responsibilities.

As an introductory comment, I must say that international terrorism as an inadmissible and abominable method of state policy has been used for a very long time by various American administrations.

An infinite number of examples could be cited: terrorism against the missions of member countries of the United Nations in New York and the operations of the CIA in different countries of the world and its attempts against the lives of democratic leaders and fighters for national liberation.

There are persons who have poor memories or simply prefer not to see or hear that which does not suit their purposes.

That is what happens to the imperialists repeatedly.

Between 1945 and 1975, the United States used military force or the threat of military force to impose its will upon other countries on 215 occasions.

It has used mercenaries against recently liberated countries, as in the cases of Angola and Nicaragua.

The overthrow of the Guatemalan government in 1954 was brought about by the sinister machinations of the CIA and the U.S. government.

Prior to that, in 1953, it had produced the overthrow of the Mossadegh government which had expropriated the oil [industry]; and that coup brought about the bloody dictatorship of Shah Reza Pavlevi.

The invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965, the mercenary invasion of Cuba at Playa Giron, the assassination of Patrice Lumumba in Africa and the assassination of Ngo Dinh Diem in Vietnam in 1963 are some of the most noteworthy examples of that policy of terror and crime.

The Washington government has always employed massive terror and has protected it when it was used by its partners. It supported and supports the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, who assassinated 3 million of his fellow countrymen in Kampuchea; imposed the dictatorship of the black colonels in Greece in 1967; and, through the intermediary of the CIA, carried out the coup d'etat in Chile in 1973 which overthrew and assassinated President Allende and plunged that sister country into an era of terror and crime against the people.

The present campaign of the Washington government against international terrorism is false and grotesque, as was the Carter campaign on human rights earlier.

Among other things, the campaign reveals the cynicism of a social system which has committed indescribable crimes in various parts of the world and which unleashed a cruel war in Vietnamese people in a pitiless and cruel manner.

A government which has been without scruples in the planning and executing of acts of terrorism and crime throughout almost the entire world and which has always protected, trained and armed the most notorious assassins and professional terrorists, such as those who are operating with impunity in that country, who are supported and protected by the authorities and who commit acts of violence, as in the Letelier case, or do so in other places protected by the imperial government.

That government has no right to set itself up as the protector of freedom because it denies freedom and only protects its hegemonic interests and the interests of bloody dictators like Somoza, the shah of Iran, Stroessner, Pinochet or the murderous junta of El Salvador.

8143

CSO: 3010

'TRUE' PICTURE OF LIFE IN U.S. DESCRIBED

Havana CON LA GUARDIA EN ALTO in Spanish Oct 80 pp 28-29

[Article by Silvio Jova: "Ideological Bait"]

[Text] The real living standard under capitalism is lower than what it looks like and does not cover all aspects of life.

Attitude is an essential element in human life. We are constantly talking about attitude toward work or defense, attitude toward the revolution or the enemy. Attitude is a stable relationship in which a person finds himself with respect to another person, a group of people, a process, or anything that is connected with his life.

Criticism, in its revolutionary meaning, is not so much oriented against persons but rather against certain negative attitudes. Now, how is an attitude made up?

First of all, it is made up of the information which a person has available. In accordance with it, the person will then feel attraction or repulsion concerning something. In other words, depending upon everything that we know, we can feel a certain specific motivation. After this second component, we come to the last and decisive one in any attitude: the conduct we adopt, the things we do materially.

As we will understand, the wrong kind of knowledge can lead to an attitude which consequently does not correspond to reality.

With its information media and generally with its ideological agents, capitalism day after day tries to provide sufficient distorted data for the purpose of creating attitudes beneficial to its interests. Information does not always have to come directly in the form of words; sometimes a pretty color photograph, capable of taking the place of many words, is enough. Nor is it necessary or possible to provide full knowledge since individuals try to complete it with the data they have or they look for information later on.

In their ideological campaigns, directed against socialism and in favor of their social-economic system, the imperialists start with some of these general considerations and others, such as the persistence of bourgeois ideas in the mind of those who--although they experience a process of revolutionary transformation--still lack correct concepts. Besides, they are also using the easy way in which prejudices are formed (which are nothing more than attitudes created on the basis of superficial examination) in those men and women whose political-ideological and cultural training is poor.

This is why we can find in Cuba persons with attitudes toward capitalism and specifically toward the United States which are profoundly wrong, based on fraudulent schemes and a distorted reflection of reality which they get through various channels, from personal contact all the way to the mass communications media of the Yankee or pro-Yankee monopolies.

Let us first of all talk about the image that is created. One of the features of that image is the generalized wealth which is being pursued in capitalist countries and especially in the United States homeland. Enormous buildings, luxury cars, mansions, and stores full of articles, shop windows, and stands full of products, colors, and brilliance everywhere, in a word, a very high living standard. What is hidden behind that flashy facade?

Real Living Standard Is Lower Than It Seems

1. The real living standard is lower than it seems and does not cover all aspects of life. Questions as essential as housing, medicine, education, among others, are taken care of only below the demand level or at prices that take up a considerable portion of the salary. One rule of the capitalist system is that, in contrast to socialism, the more necessary a thing is, the more expensive it turns out to be. Everything that is superfluous, everything that makes life easier but that does not guarantee it is presented with tempting prices and easy payment terms. However, a small apartment each month costs more than \$100, a day in the hospital costs \$134, and going to college costs more than \$10,000. A salary of more than \$300 per month is considered completely insufficient to make a living in the United States. Besides, approximately 8 percent of the population of working age are unemployed. Some will argue that those who do not have jobs get a subsidy; but perhaps they do not realize that this subsidy is not permanent and that one can lose it for various reasons to the point where this becomes a prison without bars for many people because of the number of conditions that must be met in order to get that subsidy.

Quality of Life Is Really Bad

2. The quality of life is really bad. In a system where crime is the norm, it is certain that the little criminals are being prosecuted but organized crime on an industrial scale is all-powerful. This subsystem guarantees the rise of vice to trap individuals physically and morally. Controlled gambling from time to time can reward a "lucky person" at the expense of millions of losers. Prostitution has taken over young people and this even leads to robbery, assassination, suicide, or begging. Another way to that sad end, much faster, by the way, is represented by drugs which replace the daily world with feverish fantasies in which the addict wants to remain at all costs in order to escape cruel capitalist reality. The most denigrating aspect of capitalism perhaps is its eagerness to feed its degeneration with young blood from the working population although this putrefaction also forcefully affects the children of the exploiters themselves. Life among the worst savage animals of the forest is a real paradise compared to the permanent and daily anguish and anxiety of capitalist society where there is not the slightest security as to tomorrow, nor even today, since the forces of law and order are dedicated to other more productive pursuits, while the political leaders place concern for the problems of the people last and while the military-industrial complex, which runs

the entire system, only looks toward the working strata and classes in search of cannon fodder, manpower to experiment with chemical, psychological, and bacteriological weapons.

Major Groups Profoundly Discriminated Against

3. The living standard in the developed capitalist countries is not the same and even in the "United States paradise" there are vast groups that are profoundly disadvantaged. Of course, among the blacks, the Indians, the Latin Americans, and the Asians and other national groups, the exploiter classes permit the rise of some rich individuals who depend absolutely on the really powerful ones and they also select some spies who live in a precarious balance between the hatred of their own people and the contempt of their bosses. The black sections in the big cities reveal extremely poor hygienic conditions and the environment of violence and vice generally is worse than in the white areas. Of course, although discrimination exists throughout the system, it is not equal everywhere; where the Ku Klux Klan operates as an extreme reactionary expression of this phenomenon, it is not the same as in places where prejudices are limited to making advancement within society much more difficult. In addition to this national or racial discrimination, there is a kind of discrimination which is fundamental in capitalism: the humble workers find that the country's principal doors are closed to them. The Yankee election system is a complicated maze where it is obvious who really picks the rulers among the two parties, the Democrats and the Republicans, whose top level is formed by representatives of the main monopolies. Can a worker or a peasant get to be president of the United States? By law, yes, but in reality and on the record of history, no.

This political and social differentiation is a consequence of the tremendous economic abyss which separates the extremes of the United States structure. At the top of the pyramid we have the multimillionaires who own the monopolistic industrial, commercial, and service enterprises, as well as the banks charged with coordinating the actions of all the trusts, consortiums, and other capitalist associations. The income of the United States elite amounts to scores and even hundreds of millions of dollars per capita per year. However, the average annual income in the developed capitalist countries is approximately \$4,000. In other words, when we add up the multimillion incomes of the big property owners and the salaries, pensions, and other earnings of the rest of the population, to make up the average, we conceal the existing inequalities and the fact that there are millions of persons whose level is practically miserable. Recently, the magazine BOHEMIA published a report from the United States press on the underground inhabitants of New York whose material and moral poverty is absolute. The official reports of the United States government give figures of scores of millions of Americans who live below the so-called "poverty level" but we are really so accustomed to the Yankee lies that we cannot trust those statistics even though they are an indicator.

Overexploitation of Dependent Countries

4. The living standard of the developed capitalist countries rises at the expense of the overexploitation of the dependent countries. In the Haitian villages, in the Brazilian slums, in the rural areas of many countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin

America, which are still suffering under the capitalist, colonialist, and neo-colonialist yoke, we can find the images of persons whose living standard is inconceivable. Countries where 100 out of every 1,000 newborn children die or where men of only 30 or 40 are already old; entire peoples who can no longer tolerate milk which has already become a poison for countless generations deprived of this precious food; men who only get up and work with the help of primitive drugs, such as coca; youngsters for whom a simple catarrh is a fatal disease due to their state of malnutrition. With the product of this superhuman exploitation, it is possible, in considerable strata of the population in the capitalist home countries, to sustain a materially attractive living standard but as the national liberation revolutions triumph, that possibility shrinks gradually and exploitation begins to be felt more intensively within the borders themselves. We must not forget either that the underdevelopment situation of the dependent countries is getting worse not only because of the process of transfer of wealth through interest on loans and profits from investments of the transnational enterprises, but also through unequal exchange: cheap sales of the merchandise of those countries and purchases, at rising prices, of the products of the developed capitalist countries. And if this were not enough, there is a constant "brain drain" which has characterized imperialism from its birth. If something in any country is useful for a monopoly, they make all kinds of efforts to acquire it as a merchandise or to attract it with their succulent offers.

The fairy tale of the "high living standard" not only has profound cracks in its material facade. The spiritual life of the capitalist countries also reveals astonishing poverty. The schools are real caves in many low-income districts and the degeneration prevailing in the exclusive schools is well known. It is quite normal for schools in the United States to have gangs whose models are drawn from the soulless heroes of the "comic strips," TV shows and films where cowboys and gangsters have a moral code devoid of any selfless and lofty sentiment. Homosexuality, alcoholic beverages, marijuana, violence, and pornography are features of the United States educational system to exalt the instincts and to confuse conscience. The "teachers" of those subjects can be found on posters, on color television screens, on the cover pages of magazines, and in the actions of scores of thousands of persons everyday in American society: singers and artists who happen to be in fashion, criminals glorified by the sensationalist press, corrupt politicians, spies protected by law, in a word, an endless caravan of examples of drunkenness.

The Moral Crisis of the United States

The moral crisis of the United States has been a preoccupation for many years which not even the presidents of the empire have been able to conceal. The most incredible religious sects flourish in this environment, offering illusory solutions for everything: the credulity of their followers is a source of income for a crew of swindlers. Education theoreticians in the United States admit that education itself lacks objectives that can inspire the younger generations to excellence. However, imperialism still has resources and thus, for example, they have now turned all of this despair into an effort to stir the people up against the Iranian revolution, against the Soviet Union, against Cuba, and finally to maintain a guilty individual in the eyes of the public against whom one can discharge all of the pent-up hatred. But how long can they go on with this deception?

As part of the fictitious image of capitalism and especially the United States, there is liberty and its highest form is freedom of the press. According to the mental pattern created in those who seek that liberty, one can, with a little bit of luck, start a little shop and after a short time you can amass a small fortune. If we look at the United States statistics, we can see the following phenomenon: every year, many small and medium enterprises spring up; but what we must see alongside with that is that each year an even larger number of these enterprises will fail.

Wealth is inseparably linked to poverty while there exists some form of exploitation of man by man. Under capitalism and especially in the monopolistic phase, the economic growth of some depend on the number of persons who work for them and who are unable to become the owners of the means of production.

The characteristics of the capitalist regime, which facilitate this constant rise of small and even medium enterprises are fundamentally two: the existence of a series of necessities not satisfied by the monopolist companies which are only concerned with producing and offering services that will guarantee them high profits with minimum risk; on the other hand, competition between the monopolies creates moments when the latter find themselves forced to divert efforts to defend themselves and under those circumstances the nonmonopolistic enterprises can survive rather shakily. But, when there is the slightest clash between this petty and middle bourgeoisie and the financial oligarchy, they are squashed like flies and they are used to add to the wealth of the most powerful.

Besides, if that is enough, the Yankee capitalist state has a vast taxation system to put together the budget which is invested mostly in the monopolies of the war industry. Who pays those taxes? Everybody but in reality they hit the workers and the small owners much harder, those who make enough to meet their needs and who must take a considerable portion of that income to contribute to the development of the monopolies.

Unemployment, Robbery, Drugs, Price Rises

The day of the United States worker begins when he asks himself whether he might have been fired from his job, when he goes through his home to see if something might perhaps have been stolen, when he looks at his children to find signs of drug use, when he is alarmed by the price rise on whatever he happens to have for lunch. Then he continues in an atmosphere of contamination caused by the monopolies, perhaps driving a car which he has not yet finished paying on and whose fuel cost keeps going up constantly; at the same time he has to try to figure out where to park it, whether he should put it in one of the public parking lots where he can park for a certain time only by putting in a coin, with the risk that, upon returning, somebody might have towed it away, putting it in another, safer but much more expensive place. In his daily work he will suffer humiliation from his bosses and if his skin is not very white he is going to have a constantly tough life, going so far as to feel ashamed of his parents. He might have a minimum of time to rest during a workday but even then he is very closely watched by his supervisors.

And when he comes home and turns on his color TV which he has not yet paid for, he will see scenes of unimaginable crime and he will be repelled by the many commercial

interruptions. And if by chance he is one of those who do not yet speak English well, then there is no TV set and no movie but you might add police surveillance, some contemptuous glances, and a nonexistent family. This and much more is what daily life is really like in the United States, something which cannot be concealed behind a snapshot or a tape recorder.



5058
CSO: 1010

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN UNITED STATES CRITICIZED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 9 Mar 81 p 8

[Article by Oscar Ferrer: "Racist Terrorism in the United States"]

[Text] Since the remote days of Negro lynchings, which took on particular importance in the southern part of the United States after the liberation of the slaves as a result of the war of secession, there has been an effort in U.S. society to impose white political, social, economic and racial supremacy.

Violence and terror have been the preferred weapons of the racists for keeping the black population excluded in the United States.

That the U.S. blacks hold the worst paid jobs, that the number of unemployed is highest among the blacks, that their housing conditions are the worst and that the courts penalize them most harshly, using false evidence and bribed witnesses--as in the case of the Wilmington Ten and Angela Davis--these are not mere happenstances nor the results of a nonexistent racial inferiority.

It is the system of discrimination generated, developed and institutionalized in the United States which has attempted to isolate and keep down the black population in the United States, which in many cities is focused in real "niggertowns" of the South African sort, for example the ghettos existing in New York and Miami.

The violence against this major portion of the population in the United States (some 25 million), which for decades has had as its clearest expression of racist terrorism the Ku Klux Klan, cost the outstanding leader in the struggle for civil rights, Martin Luther King, his life in 1968, and had as another victim of attack in May of 1980 the president of the National Urban League, Vernon Jordan, who came close to death.

A resurgence of the activities of the Ku Klux Klan has been occurring in the United States since 1975. The hooded terrorists have substantially strengthened their ranks and they are now engaging in military training under the tolerant eye of the authorities.

Racist violence broke out in Miami last year, when dozens of blacks were assassinated for protesting against the protection given the policemen who killed a black citizen. There have also been recent racist crimes in Oklahoma City, Johnstown and Salt Lake City.

For months now, a wave of monstrous murders of black children has been building up consistently in Atlanta, Georgia, where 20 bodies have already been found, while 2 other children have been reported missing.

The U.S. government, faced with this macabre list of crimes, has just allocated almost a million dollars to the city of Atlanta, the EFE agency reports, to make it possible "to organize round-the-clock telephone service to provide advice to all citizens and to prevent the number of victims from continuing to grow."

The government formula is truly ridiculous. The case of the murdered black children in Atlanta, yet another chapter in the racist terrorism prevailing in U.S. society, cannot be resolved with a million dollars--nor a hundred--nor by simple telephone advice as to how to hide from the assassins.

These crimes, like many others of which black citizens in the United States have been the victims, demand serious social changes which will definitively eliminate racial discrimination and the hatred of the blacks encouraged by the centers of power in that country.

A million dollars for telephone advice in Atlanta, while colossal reductions in the programs for social welfare and assistance to the poor are planned, can never provide a way to eliminate the murders by those who impose their racist concepts by terror.

5157

CSO: 3010

U.S. 'ANTI-NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN' DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Jesus Saurez Moreno]

[Text] A hysterical campaign of slander and defamation sponsored by American imperialism is being carried out at this time against the Nicaraguan revolutionary and popular process.

The principal parties inciting these attacks are the most reactionary sectors of political power in the United States, which are acting in collusion with the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary strata.

One of the central objectives seems to be justification for a virtual breaking off of relations between Nicaragua and the United States, with a view, from this moment on, to promoting a chain of direct aggressions against that Central American country.

We must arrive at this conclusion if we take into consideration events such as suspension of wheat sales to Managua without a valid reason of any kind, and recent threats by high officials in Washington to the effect that American aid will definitely be suspended.

Such proposals fall within the context of an arrogant attitude of political blackmail and of outright meddling in the autonomy and independence to which every country is entitled.

The Nicaraguan leaders have rejected American pretensions and have warned them that relations between the two countries must be based on mutual respect.

However, interference has not ended and in the past few days has been manifested in one sector of imperialist domination: tendentious propaganda.

Efforts have been made to present the Nicaragua of today to the world as a country in which there are thousands of political prisoners and in which there is indiscriminate torture.

Unbelievable? What was never done with dictator Somoza, who was presented as a worthy ruler and the benefactor of his people, they wish to do with the Sandinista revolution.

Thus they fabricated statements by a leader of the Nicaraguan Human Rights Commission, in which such statements were made, and spread them worldwide. In the first place, the fact that this institution is operating freely in Nicaragua gives an idea of the public guarantees existing in the country.

The farce did not last very long, and the Nicaraguan authorities invited the United Nations to send an observer to witness the trial of a person who had violated national security laws. The generosity of revolutionary justice gave him his freedom, after which he confessed that he had been the instrument of those who are trying to destabilize the government.

This is just one more incident in the systematic campaign of foreign reaction against Nicaragua.

Let us recall other previous incidents such as work stoppages or the separatist movement which is being sponsored on the Atlantic coast, precisely one of the country's most backward regions where the Nicaraguan government has intensified its efforts in behalf of the region's development.

There has also been a question of Nicaragua's right to engage in independent, solidarity activities abroad with peoples struggling for their liberation.

The sin of the Nicaraguans is the same as that of other peoples who have undertaken the road to liberation: the wish to carry out a policy of sovereignty to the benefit of the people.

The difference lies in the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult, however strong the forces opposed to the program may be, to attack and sabotage a country with impunity. The lessons of history confirm that it is possible not only to resist but also to be victorious.

8143

CSO: 3010

COUNTRY SECTION

U.S. SEEN SUPPORTING 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 16 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Lillian Lechuga: "Reagan and the Empire's March to the Brink"]

[Text] Carter's becoming president of the United States was due to the sponsorship of a sector of the Yankee oligarchy concerned with repairing the deteriorated image of the United States and to the extent possible returning it to its hegemonic role in the world--but they did not achieve that.

There is no doubt that the tendencies that brought Reagan to the White House will reap the fruits of his action: The total loss of prestige by the empire on an international scale and general discontent among the population of that country.

One does not have to be a clairvoyant to say that. Nor does one have to wait for the end of his first 100 days in power. In less than 2 months of his term of office as the chief executive, the former Hollywood actor has already demonstrated the road he intends to pursue--plagued by follies and absurdity--in order to restore the irreparable: The internal crisis of the United States economy and the dishonored image of its foreign relations.

During the 1976 elections, a storm of demoralized winds shook the homeland of Lincoln. The Watergate affair, which had caused Nixon's resignation and the installation of the first nonelected president of the United States; the Yankee defeat in the aggression against the Vietnamese people, which left 50,000 American soldiers dead and military expenditures of \$150 billion; a wave of corruption in institutions and among officials and the worst economic crisis in the capitalist world in 40 years; the rise in petroleum prices and the deterioration in the interimperialist economic conditions --these are among the consequences inherent in the system.

Thus it seemed to its promoters that Carter's image and promises were best for restoring the necessary authority and confidence. His simple appearance, his moralizing and religious attitude made him acceptable.

Shortly after getting into the White House, Reagan has managed to irritate the most widely different interests at home and he has not even managed to get the approval of the allied countries for his warlike intentions.

He began badly in his efforts to start direct military intervention in El Salvador; nevertheless, he insists on his dreams of dominating the world. This is a world which is not the same world of postwar years.

The Reagan administration proposes aid to the counterrevolutionary forces of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], headed by Jonas Savimbi in Angola, linked to the racist government of Pretoria and the CIA and is now coming out in favor of the renewal of strong bonds with the military dictatorships in Latin America and South Korea.

The brand new president's team has declared its desire to strengthen economic and military aid to the fascist regime of Augusto Pinochet in Chile. It offers military aid to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, where it is expanding a military base near the Red Sea to be used by United States aircraft. It is building bases in Kenya, Oman, and Somalia. It provides full support to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries under the pretext of the "Soviet threat," precisely at a moment when the USSR government is issuing an appeal during the 26th CPSU congress addressed to the executive branch in Washington to conduct conversations in order to preserve peace.

On the other hand, the Yankee decision with respect to Afghanistan and military aid for Pakistan contrasts with the actions of various nonaligned countries to find a political solution to the Afghan crisis.

In recent days, the president of the United States submitted to Congress a budget which calls for an increase in funds destined to provide weapons to countries whose governments are going to use them against the peoples and the liberation movements and to develop the nuclear industry.

With the exception of military expenditures, the other chapters in the Reagan budget reveal cutbacks amounting to \$48.6 billion. The budget requested from Congress comes to \$695.3 billion and includes a decline in the amount for social programs in more than 300 items including such basic programs as social security, public health, federal employees, benefits which the government used to give to war veterans, and others.

If all of the above is not enough to characterize Reagan's warlike intentions, this is proven by the fact that this military budget is the biggest ever requested in the United States in peacetime.

But Mr Reagan is already getting the first symptoms of disapproval and discontent from the American people. In the universities, the young people are protesting against the dangerous prospects deriving from the war frenzy of the new chief executive. The clergy, the democratic members of Congress, and other domestic sectors also are worried and express this in various ways. The European press is heavily criticizing Washington's foreign policy.

In the meantime, Reagan continues his unrestrained arms race, thus threatening world peace.

The empire has been gradually falling apart and there is no doubt that this president will contribute to speeding it on its way to the abyss even faster.

SALVADOR'S DUARTE, GUTIERREZ, U.S. SCORED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 20 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Juan Dufflar]

[Text] Deceit and cheating have become classic methods in actions of Yankee imperialists.

The fact is that in politics the U.S. Government also uses Hollywood techniques: many props, a great deal of makeup and spotlights in order to hide a gray and sometimes sordid background.

The rest they do with the art of propaganda and the mass media always lubricated with a profusion of collars.

This allows them to make "100 rabbits into an elephant" or to present with an angelic halo of chaste innocence the Latin American eunuchs and gorillas, the real butchers of their peoples.

A recent and obvious example of this is the recent self-coup in El Salvador, modestly called "reorganization," which is nothing more than the replacement of some figures of the Christian Democratic military junta, used as scapegoats to advance the offspring conceived by the gray eminences of the State Department, the Pentagon and the Yankee ambassador.

To pretend that "the other Napoleon," Duarte in this case, and the well-known executioner Col Abdul Gutierrez are the option for the country's pacification and its normalization by democratic means, is an act of prestidigitation worthy of Fu Manchu or Mandrake the Magician.

However, in this maneuver of gross trickery, the CIA rabbit showed its ears over the tophat, and the people—who are not exactly the great passive spectator—and their revolutionary forces have not allowed the [Yankees] to give them chalk for cheese.

Now, nervous, sleepless and constantly coming and going, U.S. officials, members of the junta and the old and obsolete figures of Salvadoran politics, are moving around always at hand for the arrangement, seeking magic formulas that would be used to stop the irrepressible revolutionary avalanche that threatens to sweep away all this refuse.

While in an orgy of blood they murder thousands of citizens and the criminal repression leaves a daily toll of over 60 victims, "the other Napoleon" is demagogically appealing to the revolutionary and patriotic forces "to have a dialogue in order to settle the Salvadoran situation."

Fallacy, cynicism and incongruity also preside over the actions of the brand-new president and his "vice," Abdul Gutierrez.

Salvadoran people know them and are not deceived. At the same time as they denounce the maneuver, the struggle grows against the Christian Democratic junta members, as the only way to free the country, to sweep away this plague and build a new nation.

Logically, two things that are equal to each other, are equal to a third one. Napoleon Duarte plus Abdul Gutierrez are equal to imperialism. There is no possible deceit.

11635

CSO: 3010

U.S. ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE NEW DELHI MEETING FAILED

Havana: JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 16 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Moises Saab Lorenzo: "The Diplomatic Fiasco of the United States in the Capital of India"]

[Text] In spite of frantic efforts full of stratagems on the part of successive United States administrations to introduce their positions directly among the non-aligned, the contradictions between imperialist policy and the objectives of the movement are so substantial that the success of that strategy is inconceivable, as demonstrated for example by the contrast between the results of the ministerial conference in Delhi and Ronald Reagan's latest statements on Afghanistan.

Apart from the fact that, strictly speaking, United States personnel and logistic equipment has been arriving uninterruptedly at the bases of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Pakistan, the chief of staff of the United States Army announced in public the readiness to send additional military equipment to the terrorist bands that operate against the Kabul government.

First of all, Reagan's statements constitute a new step toward the aggravation of tensions in Southwest Asia, a tendency which the movement proposed to stop when its president Fidel Castro sent foreign minister Isidoro Malmierca on a mission of peace to Islamabad and to the Afghan capital, a trip which also took him to New Delhi, Baghdad, and Damascus, among others.

The United States and its allies, represented by a group of State Department officials who set themselves up in a luxury hotel in the Indian capital during the meeting, and certain foreign ministers from member countries by all means tried to see to it that the statement by the nonaligned concerning the crisis in Southwest Asia be made to agree with their destabilizing tactic which is negative as far as the movement is concerned.

In contrast, the 92 governments represented during the ministerial meeting in New Delhi drafted a final declaration whose content is the exact opposite of the United States political proposals since it calls for the opening of a dialogue between the parties involved in the conflict and, as a consequence of that, the withdrawal of the troops that were called in by president Babrak Karmal, using his prerogatives as chief executive to protect the nation from the threat of foreign invasion.

The contradiction is evident here since the movement seeks a negotiated solution to the conflict as a way to promote the road of peace and, consequently, the political

and social development which the members need so much. Washington and certain capitals in Western Europe propose to prolong the clashes in an effort to maintain their presence and their influence.

To do that, they tried to create an internal conflict within the movement so as to paralyze its conciliatory ability and parallel to that to push a current favorable to challenging the attitude assumed by the African government as a consequence of the treaties in force with the Soviet Union.

Like other objectives pertaining to other topics, this objective was not attained by the "negotiating team" sent to Delhi by the State Department.

The diplomatic fiasco brings out the separation between the basic objectives of the movement and the broad outlines of Washington's foreign policy; it thus evidences the decline of United States influence in international affairs, a factor which explains the growing warlike tendency of the groups in power who run the destiny of the United States.

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CSO: 3010

DECADENCE OF LIFE IN U.S. TODAY DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Gabriel Perez Tarrau: "The United States Today--Decadence and Barbarism"]

[Text] Some decades back, in a crystal clear statement, George Bernard Shaw defined the United States as "the only country which has passed from barbarism to decadence without passing through civilization."

The Irish dramatist, in coining this biting phrase, was referring to the fact that in society in the United States, that stage of cultural flowering, of consolidation of a certain humanism, of strengthening of acceptable and superior ways of life, never crystallized.

Civilization here becomes a concept synthesizing the characteristics of harmony, consistency, stability, culture, humanism and progress.

Plagued by violence, characterized by racism, fragmented into as many splinters as there are individuals within it in its desperate race toward individual success, which is translated and measured in dollars, society in the United States cannot be identified with this concept of civilization.

But today, in 1981, with the 40th U.S. president recently inaugurated, it becomes obvious that the statement by George Bernard Shaw is to a certain extent generous. The United States is a country which has reached decadence without experiencing civilization, but without getting rid of barbarism.

In the midst of a high level of industrial development, with millions of automobiles plying its highways, with the most sophisticated products in the windows of its shops, barbarism and decadence constitute the characteristic traits of United States society today.

Barbarism is present when there is cruelty, ferocity, inhumanity, savagery, brutality, bestiality, a lack of cultivation, rudeness, ignorance and bellicosity.

We speak of decadence when we encounter degeneracy, deterioration, loss, degradation, idleness, decline, decrepitude, corruption, impoverishment and decay.

In our rich language we also say, referring to decadence, "going downhill," "on the way down," "going from bad to worse," etc. Do these terms describe the reality in the United States today? One need not go into profound sociological analyses or have recourse to a computer to give an affirmative answer.

The daily happenings in the entrails of the imperialist monster reflected in the press and the very statements by the American ideologists and government leaders illustrate and confirm this picture of barbarism and decadence.

Inflation, the energy crisis, decline in the value of the dollar, the ecological crisis, mass unemployment, alcoholism, drugs, sexual violence, pornography, racial violence, institutionalized crime, and widespread political corruption.

All of this and its effects on the social fabric of the most powerful of the capitalist countries creates this picture of a sick nation, a senile and futureless regime.

Work productivity is increasing more slowly than in some countries in Western Europe or Japan. A prolonged stagnation of investment has been seen. The European Common Market surpasses the United States in terms of gross national product. United States products are becoming less competitive on the world market. The U.S. automobile industry is no longer the most powerful in the capitalist world, and even on its own territory, Japanese and German cars are gaining ground.

In the last 10 years, bankrupt enterprises have increased by 91 percent. One out of every 14 U.S. citizens is out of work. The average citizen works 131 days a year to pay taxes alone.

The prices of food, clothing, rent, electricity and fuel, medical and educational services and services in general are spiraling upward with no end in sight.

More than 10 percent of the adult population in the United States is functionally illiterate. In the large cities, almost a half of those unemployed between 16 and 21 years of age do not know how to read or write. Some 23 million American citizens enjoy the "right" not to be able to read or write.

The number of crimes and suicides is increasing in geometric proportion. The young people are the main protagonists in both categories. And a determining factor in this is the sad fact that in the United States between 35 and 50 percent of the young people consume drugs.

Corruption and dishonesty constitute the predominant note in U.S. political life today. Before the commentaries on one such scandal have ended, others are revealed. Senators, representatives, governors, vice presidents, the children or relatives of presidents come to the fore in national attention because of involvement in embezzlement, tax evasion, homosexual practices, acceptance of bribes from foreign dignitaries, alcoholism, drug consumption, sexual orgies or misuse of public funds.

For thousands of terrorized citizens, the moment has come to put their savings into sophisticated refuges which will presumably enable them to survive an atomic holocaust and defend themselves against the waves of hungry fellow citizens who in one way or another remain alive. The crimes and atrocities against the blacks by the extreme right wing and the Ku Klux Klan are on the rise again, and they are moving in the direction of other minorities and progressives, communist and liberal sectors.

All these are symptoms of barbarism and decadence.

The very essence of this reality is recognized in official statements, although there is always an effort to conceal the real causes.

The prophetic words of former president Carter in the summer of 1979 are evidence of this: "We were sure that we were a country which decided by the ballot and not the gun until the assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King. We were taught that our armies were always invincible and our causes just, until we suffered agony in Vietnam. We respected the presidency as a post of honor, until the Watergate trauma. We recall the days when the phrase "sure as the dollar" was an expression of absolute confidence, until ten years of inflation began to weaken our dollar and our savings. We believed that our resources were unlimited, until we had to resign ourselves in 1973 to growing dependence on foreign oil. These wounds are still deep. They have not healed."

These wounds are the visible and recognized symptoms of decadence. They will not heal, however much the government leaders in the U.S. seek magic formulas for the purpose. The stepped-up armaments race, the brandishing of cruise missiles, the efforts to create and put in place a neutron bomb, the Yankee war fleets plying all the seas of this planet threateningly, warmongering hysteria and rude chauvinism--all of these things will avail nothing.

Barbarism can coexist with decadence, but it cannot cure it.

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NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER, U.S. DISCUSSED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 5 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "The New Information Order, UNESCO and the Yankees"]

[Text] The battle against colonialism in the information sector, the struggle to break the age-old imperialist monopoly and control of mass communications media in the capitalist world and to establish an New International Information Order (NOII) has acquired great strength in the so-called Third World.

And, as the Political Declaration of the Fifth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries, held in Sri Lanka in 1976, properly put it, the establishment of an NOII "is an integral part of the general struggle for the political, economic and social independence of the vast majority of the peoples of the world to whom the right to information and to be objectively and properly informed cannot be denied."

Or, describing the same thing in another way, the decolonization of information must be directly proportional to the economic, political and social decolonization of the underdeveloped world.

More than 2 decades ago, in speaking before 500 journalists from all over the world, meeting in Havana in January of 1959 to participate in "Operation Truth," Fidel Castro, discussing the control and distortion of cable news reports in which the imperialist international news agencies engaged, said:

"We have no international cable agencies. You Latin American journalists have no option but to accept what a cable report which is not Latin American says. The press in Latin America should have the means to allow it to learn the truth and to avoid being the victims of lies."

A few days later the Prensa Latina news agency was founded. Jorge Ricardo Masetti, its first director, said at that time: "No one knows what is happening in America, and as the people want to know what is happening, we will tell them what is happening."

Twenty-two years have passed and many other peoples have been liberated. To this day, given the advance of the forces of social progress and the consistent change in the world balance of forces, despite their domination and hegemony in the news sector, the imperialists cannot completely conceal the scandalous inequality and exploitation to which thousands of millions of human beings in the so-called Third

World are subjected. Nor are either disinformation or the ideological poison provided by the mass communications media and the propaganda of the imperialists capable of keeping the peoples of the underdeveloped world in ignorance of all of the successes of the community of socialist countries.

These advances in the course of historical-social development, as well as the very upsurge of socialism as the legitimate option of numerous underdeveloped countries, has made it possible for the peoples now liberated, and many of those which are still dependent, to learn about and know how to assess the true dimensions of the importance in our world of today of the sovereign and independent use of mass communications media and all the other means in one way or another influencing the awareness of man.

Significant steps in this connection have been taken within the Movement of Non-aligned countries, including the establishment of a News Agency Pool, the organization of the Intergovernmental Information Coordination Council, and the establishment of a Radio and Television Coordination Council and a Telecommunications Experts Committee.

The UNESCO, upon which Washington is no longer able to impose its will as it did in the 1940s, when it won approval of the Yankee strategy of a "free flow" of information, is participating actively in this battle against the colonialization of information. It is UNESCO itself which today asserts that it is not important if the U.S. talks of a "free flow" when it is known that the flow of information from the West to the underdeveloped world is 100 times that in the opposite direction. That international organization states that this "free flow" must necessarily be "balanced," in other words function in both directions rather than being unilateral.

On the other hand, at its 11th general conference held in Belgrad last October, the UNESCO approved by consensus a resolution establishing the foundations for the creation of a new international information order.

The position adopted by the UNESCO and its director general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, has so irritated the top Yankee imperialist levels that the United States has strongly attacked, while the U.S. press and international new agencies are waging an intensive campaign of slander and stupidity about the role of the UNESCO. Some troglodytes have become so delirious as to accuse that body of being a "communist organ."

Jean Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, commented a few weeks ago about her consternation at "hearing talk at the UNESCO of a new international information order," and shortly afterwards, David Stockman, budget director of the current U.S. administration, declared that he will propose that the U.S. withdraw from UNESCO and pay no dues to that organization, because it is contrary to United States "interests."

How times change!

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PUERTO RICO SCORED FOR DECLINING CENTRAL AMERICAN GAMES

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 9 Mar 81 p 7

[Article by Alfonso Nacianceno]

[Text] Dogs are in vogue. Those who live in remote areas find a dog to guard the house. The lonely see in a dog a great friend, faithful to death. The family buys a dog with which the children can amuse themselves. And there are those who make of their dogs a part of their street costume, equipping themselves with a strong chain and a muzzle so as to be able to walk the streets with a respected German shepherd.

But, gentlemen, everyone "uses" his dog in his own way. But there are those who use them in peculiar fashion. Thus the only good dogs for these demanding masters are the docile ones, incapable of turning on one, precisely those who put their tails between their legs when one shouts at them a bit and that is all.

There is an abundance of this latter kind of dog these days. Their main characteristic is that they follow their masters in everything. Very near our coast one can find one of these little animals, capable of proposing annexation of the fatherland to the territory of the master, or else, by way of ingratiation, marrying an American citizen, or even heading a so-called New Progressive party, which involves nothing new, much less progressive.

This kind of dog enjoys a strange and "progressive" life. A clear example is the case of Romero Barcelo, who by way of demonstrating his spirit of renewal has just canceled the holding of the next Central American and Caribbean games, scheduled for 1982, in Mayaguez, the third largest city in Puerto Rico.

Between barks Barcelo has pronounced the judgment that \$16 million was too much for organizing this contest, but the president of the Puerto Rican Olympic Committee and the ODECAE [Central American and Caribbean Sports Organization], German Rieckehoff, said that the figure was exaggerated, claiming a need for only \$4 million. The question must be asked as to who and for what purpose the other \$12 million were wanted.

The decision not to hold the Central American games in Puerto Rico is a reality. It is believed that Mexico (as was the case in 1975, when Chile could not hold the Panamerican Games) wants to host this competition, providing the necessary quality for the satisfaction of all our people.

However, as we have said, everyone uses his dog consistent with his interests. And the dog in this story will have to go home with his tail between his legs to conceal his ridicule in the dark solitude of a corner.

BOLIVIAN JUNTA ATTEMPT TO END ISOLATION NOTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Jesus Suarez Moreno: "The Military Junta in Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] As part of a new political maneuver designed to end the isolation to which it has been condemned, the fascist military junta of Bolivia a few days ago announced a so-called institutional opening up.

Within this context, the reshuffling of the ministerial cabinet and the replacement of some military personnel by civilians does not mean a change in the repressive nature of the government, as they wish to make it seem.

By means of a propaganda coup, the military junta removed Col Luis Arce Gomez, who up until then had been minister of interior and a person very much detested by the popular sectors because of his many crimes. The junta also replaced the head of the finance ministry with the promise that the critical economic situation will change in the future.

The supposedly positive movement which might be implied by these personnel changes was belied by the appointment of two prominent Banzerist figures: Foreign Minister Mario Rolon and Minister of Finance Jorge Tamayo, thus ratifying the fascist alliance which had already been ripening during the last few months between Banzer's party and the Bolivian generals.

The removal of Col Luis Arce Gomez, a known drug trafficker, also responds to a visible antidrug campaign by the government. The size of this illegal activity in the country is estimated at \$100 million, in which top officials of the Bolivian armed forces are participating prominently.

Seven months after the coup which put an end to the resurgent Bolivian democracy, the government is keeping up its bloody repressive activity, with estimates of several thousand citizens assassinated and hundreds being held in prison. By this we understand that the dictatorship is unanimously opposed and lacks any social base whatever. That resistance, given the difficult conditions of the struggle, is embodied in the labor sector at present in the form of work stoppages and protests.

With its most recent personnel-change farce, the military junta is continuing its efforts to obtain some popular support for its government and in the foreign sector to end international ostracism and repudiation.

The recent recognition of the junta by the government of Peru, the possibility that another Andean Pact country will take a similar step and above all the accession to power in the United States by Ronald Reagan and his support for Latin American dictatorships are reasons for hope on the part of Bolivian tyranny. In political sectors of La Paz, the resumption of relations with Washington is considered imminent.

That is why the military junta is now making an effort to improve its benighted public image in an attempt to alleviate world revulsion of the regime.

And while they are making an effort to democratize fascism, the national economy continues its downward path. A foreign debt of \$3 billion, the progressive closing of industries with the consequent chain of massive layoffs, and the increasing cost of living which characterize the Bolivia of today are causing a rise in social unrest in one of the most backward countries of Latin America.

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CSO: 3010

CDR VIGILANCE MEETINGS ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Minerva Hernandez]

[Text] The deficiencies and difficulties in the vigilance secretariat of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] are being analyzed during the block-level aktiv meetings in order to adopt measures which would resolve the situation and at the same time guarantee the smooth operation of this important task since--as our commander-in-chief said--this activity must be up to the same level as the production and defense effort.

The vigilance aktiv is the right way for the CDR members to familiarize themselves with and review the work done on this front and to present ideas to remedy each of these shortcomings.

To prepare a complete study of this activity, we must not overlook any aspect related to vigilance in the CDR.

It is necessary to analyze compliance with the guidelines issued by the National Directorate of the CDR concerning revolutionary vigilance and people's guard duty; to try to find out whether this effort guarantees the protection of the schools, stores, and kindergartens; another important aspect is the use of the arm band by comrades who are standing guard duty. If the CDR does not have those arm bands, it must make them from its own resources.

The members of the organization who are participating in the aktiv must see to it that the CDR secretariat will analyze those cases that involve absenteeism or leaving the assigned guard post before the end of the tour of duty.

They must also examine the shortcomings that took place during 1980 and that led to criminal actions.

The aktiva must really discuss whether the members of the CDR are alert and vigilant regarding everything that involves the revolution. That includes maximum observation of details, persons, or vehicles that look suspicious or whose conduct can constitute certain phases of enemy or antisocial actions.

These meetings must conclude with resolutions demonstrating that revolutionary people's guard duty is the way in which the people confront the crime that is aimed at undermining the security of the state. This is a contribution to the defense of the fatherland as expressed in the CDR member who watches over the worker, the peasant, the working family while they sleep and who protects the property of the population.

VISITING PARENTS OVERLOAD BUSES TO PINAR DEL RIO

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 1 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] The Ministry of Transportation has announced in a statement that it is impossible to meet the needs of all the parents whose children are attending the Pinar del Rio Secondary Farm School simultaneously, because an average of two or three family members per student are visiting regularly, creating a demand for some 60,000 seats.

This number of travelers is far in excess of the transportation resources available at this time.

There are a total of 28,000 students in Pinar del Rio, and the tobacco harvest effort is in full swing.

The MITRANS [Ministry of Transportation] has said that because of this, family members must organize their visits to the camps on an alternating basis, every 15 days at a minimum, which will make it possible for parents to be able to obtain tickets to Pinar del Rio more readily, since this would correspond to the available transportation capacity.

It was also urged that the number of family members visiting each student be kept to the lowest possible minimum, making it possible for other parents to visit their children and to avoid unnecessary inconvenience at the places reservations are sold.

In this connection, the MITRANS and its enterprises will provide extra weekend service, with reservations available on Tuesday and Wednesday from 1800 to 2400 hours, from 3 to 17 February, at the ferry terminal located at 26th Avenue and Zoologico in Nuevo Vedado, from which point the weekend buses will depart at the scheduled time.

Tickets for 75 buses, as well as 20 minibuses for the destinations requested, as well as 50 rental cars, will be placed on sale.

Also, an extra train to accommodate 700 passengers, with limited stops between Palacios and Pinar del Rio, will be scheduled.

The train will depart at 1100 hours on Saturdays from the Central Railroad station, and will return at 1620 hours from Pinar del Rio, making the same stops.

It was also announced that the regular services, both for buses and trains, will be maintained with the normal reservation procedures.

MTT UNIT ESTABLISHED IN HAVANA MUNICIPALITY

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 3 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] The ceremony for the swearing in of the East Havana Territorial Militia, held in the square adjacent to the giant statue of Camilo Cienfuegos, which was put up at the main entrance to the city of this same name, was the most important event of a patriotic nature and in support of the revolution since the days of the March of the Fighting People.

The ceremony, at which Oscar Fernandez Nell, president of the people's government in the city of Havana, and Generals Ulises Rosales del Toro and Rolando Kindelan Bles, all members of the Central Committee of the party, presided, began when all of the units had formed into a line. Some thousands of persons stood on tiptoe so as not to miss any details.

Captain Costa Rivero, commander of the troops, made the presentation. Then Pedro Lazaro Sotomayor, president of the people's government of the municipality, read an address. Subsequently militiaman Agustin Perez Tiarez administered the oath while the combatants knelt before the flags.

Lt Col Alcides Garcia Anaya made a symbolic presentation of weapons: "Militiamen, with these weapons, defend the first socialist revolution in America, the fatherland of Marti and Fidel Castro."

On command, the commanders of the units proceeded to repeat the oath. Once this phase of the ceremony had been completed, the forceful voice of the president of the people's government could be heard: "In the name of the party, the commander in chief and the minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], I salute you."

A crowd of Pioneers ran to the first ranks of the columns of combatants formed up there and presented them with bunches of flowers. Simultaneously, their little comrade, Emma Luisa Fonseca, read a statement on behalf of the organization, listing the activities they had carried out in salute to the occasion.

Militiawoman Hilda Spengler also presented a contribution of 1,500 pesos on behalf of her comrades in arms to swell the fund of the new armed body.

In delivering the concluding address, Orlando Jimenez Ferrer, first secretary of the party in East Havana, stressed the combat readiness of the troops and their high morale. He drew a parallel with the efforts being made in production, and noted that they are consistent with the statements made by Comrade Fidel Castro in the course of the central report and the closing address at the second party congress.

Finally, a traditional cavalry unit made up of young people from Campo Florido led a moving parade, in which ceremonial units of the Havana Troop Group and the MNR (National Revolutionary Militias) also participated. Subsequently, groups of children, dressed in the style of the era of the early rebels against the Spaniards, gave a choreographic representation of the struggles against Machado and those of the Centennial Generation.

A long column of schoolchildren headed a parade of a solid mass of people who, shouting hurrahs for Fidel Castro, the party and the revolution, endorsed the final words of speaker Ines Xiomara Sanchez with energetic gestures: "Our people will die a thousand times before becoming slaves again."

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IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY REGISTRATION FOR RESERVISTS EXPLAINED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Aleyda Diaz: "Military Registration--The Duty of Each Reserve Member"]

[Text] Some days and some week nights have become especially active. Younger and older men, along with the women, go promptly to classes and the practice sessions of their units in the Territorial Troop Militia. Many others are waiting for their CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] delegates or labor center to provide the registration schedules, in order thus to respond in revolutionary fashion to Fidel Castro's appeal for increased combat readiness for all the people.

This new institution which provides training or instruction and simultaneously places each member in his proper place for the defense of the country is playing an important role in the military training of the people.

To an equal extent, motivated by the warmth of the words of our commander in chief at the second party congress, the reserve members, organized in military units, are engaged in constant military training, and instructors for the Territorial Troop Militia have been taken from them.

In order that the organization of our reserve members can be more efficient and can reach a higher level, it is necessary for each individual to be aware of the importance of military registration. This is an activity which does not depend solely on the military committees or offices of the people's government in the municipalities, but to a great extent relies on individual responsibility.

Locating the reserve member at the necessary moment can only be achieved if the military registry office has the proper addresses for the home and labor or study center. It is equally important to know the productive function of each individual and his place in the production process.

It is also compulsory to inform the military committees of a higher level of schooling, which will enable them to place individuals according to their practical knowledge and competence. Similarly, the change in civil status or physical abilities should be reported for incorporation in the military registry.

These requirements apply to the Cuban citizens living abroad because of study or work, and according to the General Military Service Law, they must register for military purposes at the embassies, legations or consulates of the republic of Cuba in the countries in which they are located.

The organization of military registration in the labor centers is carried out by means of the personal RM-1 card, which is the basic document for checking on workers of military age.

This document contains the military registration data, and it is equally important that the administrative and educational offices report to the provincial military committees and the military offices of the municipal people's governments any changes occurring in the information contained in the RM-1.

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FAR REARGUARD CIVILIAN WORKERS UNIT HONORED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Mar 81 p 54

[Article by H. Jerez Marino: "Mission Assigned, Mission Accomplished"]

[Text] We were at the Provisions and Clothing Articles Industrial Enterprise, one of the units under the jurisdiction of the Rearguard Central Headquarters of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]. A festive and informative meeting was being held here which was really striking because of its dynamism, its colorful nature and organization. There was happiness in the faces of the vanguard civilians in the rearguard unit, the members of their families and the officers of the military enterprises. There was well-earned homage, the presentation of plaques and other awards. A dance was held and there were guest performers.

The hall of the club at this military enterprise was full. This was understandable, because homage was being rendered to civilian and military personnel whose collective had done praiseworthy work in production, defense, services and advancement, representing individual and collective efforts which led to a positive outcome for the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The results of the Historic Date Emulation (1980) and the Special Second Congress Emulation were analyzed.

Imbued with the enthusiasm of the second party congress which just ended one of its resolutions, that creating the Territorial Troop Militia, the best FAR rearguard workers stood and welcomed the reading of the letter sent to the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces with an ovation. In that letter, among other things, they voiced their decision to contribute two days' wages, prior to May of 1981, to assist with the financing of this military organization.

On this occasion there were three main addresses, one by Brig Gen Carlos Rodes Moros, representing the minister of the FAR; one by Col Miguel Bisbe Suarez, representing the rearguard commander for political work; and one by Luis Quezada Orozco, secretary general of the civilian workers trade union for the sector. Julio Machado Tamaya, secretary general of the SNTC [National Union of Commercial Workers]-FAR and other guests were also present.

The three speakers gave their respective analyses of the work done during the year of the second congress by the various units in the rearguard sector. Special mention, because of overfulfillment of the plan, was made of one military supply unit at the center, a transportation regiment, the Carlos J. Finlay military hospital, the specialist technicians section, a fuel and lubricants workshop, the

No 1 Military Trade Enterprise, the Provisions and Clothing Articles Enterprise, which hosted the event, the Clothing Technical Committee, and the Guanabo Tourist Villa.

The report on the Historic Date Emulation was delivered by Luis Quezada Orozco. During this emulation, he said, significant achievement in various aspects of the work were achieved.

In analyzing the work done in connection with the Special Second Congress Emulation, Col Miguel Diabe Suarez said that triumphs and advances in the administrative, service and ideological fields on all rearward levels had been achieved. And he added that these results will serve as an incentive for this year.

Brig Gen Carlos Rodes Moros gave the concluding address. He assessed these results and said, among other things:

"Despite the shortcomings which still remain in the organization, management and implementation of emulation, we can say with certainty that despite these, there is no success or well-done task on which the emulation movement has not had a decisive effect."

"In recent years," he added, "one of the tasks which has been the focus of the concern of our party is savings. In this connection too we have achieved successes, although not enough. These achievements can be seen from the following data: through the collection of raw materials, production of goods from defective materials, reduction of expenditures, transportation, etc, we saved a total of 854,037.98 pesos in the year under analysis."

In conclusion Brig Gen Rodes Moros said: "...We are preparing to make the pledges for the Special Emulation in Honor of the 25th Anniversary of the FAR, the Landing of the Granma and the 20th Anniversary of the Bay of Pigs."

"It is necessary beginning now," he instructed, "to do good publicity work, formulating objective commitments, rather than pledging things which cannot be achieved.... We must think of the solemnity we must insure in the pledge-making ceremonies, and once the pledges are made they must be a matter of honor or shame. We must consider very seriously that there must be no unfulfilled pledges in the emulations."

During the entertainment part of the gathering, Fausto Duran, the Los Brito duo, Tania Victoria and the Los Embajadores trio performed.

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MORE THAN 700 GRADUATE FROM FAR ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SCHOOL

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 8 Mar 81 p 55

[Article by Luis Lopez: "New Cadres for the Economy"]

[Text] "We believe that this graduation too is closely linked with the achievements of the past five years...first of all because you, the specialists graduating today, can and must contribute efficiently to the better planning of our economy,...contributing to the establishment and development of the economic management system, and secondly because yet another resolution of the congress where educational policy is concerned has been fulfilled...."

With these words, Col Julio Rego Lopez, representing the Ministry of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], summarized the content and importance of the graduation ceremony for the Third Midlevel Technicians Course in the planning specialty, and the Fourth Economic Assistants Course held recently at the FAR Economic Management School.

This school has been operating within the FAR since 1976, in accordance with one of the resolutions of the first party congress. To date more than 742 officers, civilian workers and students in the national educational system have taken its courses and gone on to strengthen the economic work in the enterprises and units of the FAR. In his words of conclusion, Colonel Roque stressed the academic results achieved, all of which is due, he said, to the "professors, management and workers at the center, with the aid of its political and mass organizations, as well as the personal efforts of the graduates."

The Sixth Economic Assistants Course was completed on this occasion by 67 students, of whom 89 percent are women. Of the comrades, 96 percent came to the school from the national educational system, on the basis of an enrollment plan. They have graduated as technicians and are trained theoretically and practically to carry out the functions of planning, statistical, accounting or office assistants.

The composition of the Third Midlevel Planning Course was as follows: 93 percent are officers and civilian workers, and 42 percent are women. Some 60 percent belong to the party and the Union of Young Communists.

In order to graduate, these students had to defend their degree projects before a high-level board. The subjects covered included an analysis of the functional production cost system, the functional monthly and quarterly planning system at a ship repairing enterprise, and other fields in which the enterprises and military units work.

In this connection, the director of the student establishment, Capt Juan Miranda, congratulated teams 1, 4, and 7, because the projects they carried out had immediately applicable technical value. He also praised the research done and said that the materials drafted will serve as a source for consultation by professors, students and enterprises.

This school has been developing and perfecting its teaching system in recent years. Thus it today has a strong student monitor movement, supervised and controlled by a methodological commission made up of qualified professors. This has contributed to the improvement of the teaching and educational process.

Another positive aspect is the production practice carried out in the units and enterprises. For these courses, such practice lasted six months, in which period the students applied theory to practice and helped to carry out economic activities in the assigned production centers.

The graduation ceremony served as an encouragement to the comrades who ranked highest because of their attitude and academic achievements. For the assistants' course, these students included Teresa Careaga Rodriguez, Rosa Valdez Hernandez and Marilu Ferdigon Vildesola, and for the midlevel technicians' course, Manuel Garcia Fernandez, Niurka Quintana Rodriguez and Antonio C. Rodriguez Dominguez. The best monitor at the school level was Pedro Gonzales Verde.

Socialist emulation was a part of the course. Of a total of 313 students participating in the emulation, 88 percent fulfilled their pledges. The most outstanding student in the emulation movement was Maj Marcelino Portuondo Izalgue.

Student Manuel Garcia Fernandez read the graduates' pledge, asserting their determination to work with zeal and determination to perfect the mechanisms of the economic management system as much as possible, and their willingness to occupy any trench to which the FAR and the party assigned them whenever necessary.

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CSO: 3010

MEDICAL CARE AT SCHOOLS IN COUNTRYSIDE DISCUSSED

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 15 Feb 81 p 6

[Article by Irene Izquierdo]

[Text] Some years ago, the leadership of the party, the MINED [Ministry of Education], and the Union of Young Communists in the city of Havana analyzed how to create camps which, in the schools in the countryside phase, would facilitate the enrollment of young people whose health problems, asthma and allergies, would otherwise not allow them to participate.

During this school year, during the pre-university institute phase, this goal has been achieved, with the establishment of three special camps, two of them in the city of Havana, and the other in Pinar del Rio.

That in the Vueltabajo province is located at the Jose Licourt Pedagogical School (named after an internationalist from the province who died in Angola). This is a newly established facility with excellent conditions for the treatment that students require.

There 428 students from the Enrique Jose Varona, Rene O. Reine, Raul Cepero Bonilla, Ignacio Agramonte, Jose Marti, Manolito Aguiar, Liberated Algeria, Leonte Guerra, Fernando Chenard, Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Onelio Dampier, Nguyen Van Troi and Pedro Ortiz Cabrera pre-university institutes are accommodated.

Twenty-six brigades created for the purpose are not organized by schools, that is to say their membership does not come from a single institution. Instead they are mixed, and this has made the better integration of the young people in the collectives and better results in the work possible.

Medical Care

Initially, many parents believed that a student enrolling in the rural facility would lose continuity in the medical treatment begun for his ailment, but care in the Jose Licourt special camp is optimal. Mario Ricardo, head of boarding school facilities at the complex, told us this.

From him we learned that there is a guardroom staffed by a doctor and two nurses responsible for providing the young people with the medicines the symptomatic treatment of their asthma requires and for the task of seeing to the fulfillment of the physician's order each student brings with him from the city.

"We also have an ambulance service which functions during the night to take them to the hospital in case of emergency," he also told us, "and the polyclinic provides us with all auxiliary diagnostic facilities."

This plan is supplemented by a program of cultural activities designed to contribute to the psychological balance of the young people, including film offerings and performances by professional and amateur groups from the municipality of San Cristobal.

Concerning Emulation

The system of emulation at this camp is the same as was established for this phase of farm schooling, although because of its characteristics, the students do not compete on the provincial level, but among themselves.

Jose Manuel Anido, second in command at the camp, told us that "to promote the better development of emulation, we have created an incentive system which involves providing excursions to the Soroa Tourist Center for those who obtain best results in the work.

"We have also planned to hold tours of labor centers, the 30 November Plant being the foremost among them."

The young people enrolled in this plan work at the San Cristobal Miscellaneous Crops Enterprise, where they pick tomatoes, plant yucca and cultivate peppers, although they hill up and irrigate the crops as well.

For many, this is their first steady work in the countryside, and they regard it as a very positive experience which should be put to use in all the provinces. They say that this would make it possible for each pre-university student to achieve a higher level of incorporation in the farm school stages.

Assistance from the Province

As at the rest of the camps in the province of Pinar del Rio, the party and the government have devoted the greatest concern to the Jose Licourt camp, but what motivates the group of students and professors accommodated there most is the welcome given them by the workers at the center.

"They provided us with the resources necessary for the proper development of the work, work carried out with high quality despite the fact that this is the first experimental camp for asthmatics in the farm school program."

We believe that this was the point of departure, and we expect results which will allow a larger enrollment in the coming school years. The necessary conditions have been created, as the work of the students there shows.

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CSO: 3010

MEETING HELD TO ANALYZE CONSUMER, SERVICE SECTORS IN HAVANA

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 4 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Ivan Chiang]

[Text] "Some of the best traditions in trade and food service are being lost. We have regressed such that not only do the workers in this sector fail to offer the products, but they abuse the people." This statement was made by Arsenio Torres, a member of the provincial committee of the party and the executive bureau of the people's government in the city of Havana.

The above statement was made at a meeting held to assess the handling of the work in this consumer and service sector in 1980.

This official made an appeal to the provincial and enterprise leaders, warning them that they must be more demanding about the fulfillment of the tasks, rescuing the image of the workers engaged in this activity, whether through socialist competition or by various wage incentive means. The 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Ministry of Domestic Trade to be celebrated on 23 February, Torres said, will be the ideal framework for launching a campaign with a view to improvement of the quality of the service offered the people.

In speaking of the work done in wholesale trade, he stressed the effort of the workers to replace the products spoiled or lacking in the retail network, the reduction of loading time of trucks at the warehouses and the support provided for the consolidation of the advance plan tasks. However, he stressed, not all of the problems have been resolved and it is necessary to continue to study new distribution methods.

With regard to retail activity, he stressed that this should be a good year for trade, with maximum exploitation and utilization of the network of units, and above all, the establishment of suitable locations for the sale of both food and industrial products.

In listing the exemplary advances achieved during the last year, Torres mentioned the chain of boulevard shops where everything is available for sale without rationing, except for three establishments which, because of their special nature, are still using the rationing system.

He also spoke of the recent inauguration of a small market at 41st and 44th streets in Playa, where products can be sold more speedily and conveniently by the self-service system than at the neighboring supermarket, which still has the old trade structure.

In the food service sector, he noted that despite the failure to fulfill the sales plan, a step forward could be seen on the basis of more products available, both on the parallel and free peasant markets.

He stated that more than 70 carts selling cold meat are already operating in the capital, and that it is hoped to reach a total of 200 this year, as well as 300 for water ices and several hundred others for ice cream, which will without a doubt improve the network serving the people.

As to services, he said that the main problem involved in the failure to fulfill the plan 100 percent was the lack of supplies, stating that the branches most affected continue to be television, refrigeration and washing machines.

With the building of 11 electrical domestic appliance workshops, 4 of them for television sets, 3 for washing machines and 4 for gas stoves, as well as the construction of an establishment for the structural maintenance of elevator installations, along with 5 new self-services laundries and 11 cleaning establishments, among others, the activity in this sector will be improved.

Finally, Torres spoke of the work of the local industries which have expanded their sector with the opening of municipal establishments which have provided work to more than 6,000 housewives in the city.

The local industries should improve the quality of their production on a priority basis and allocate the available resources to the sectors where consumer demand is the greatest. For this year, these industries will begin with the production of apparatus for the application of insecticide, laundry products and disinfectants, he stated in conclusion.

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CSO: 3010

PROGRESS IN MANAGEMENT, PLANNING IN HAVANA NOTED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by Felix Simon]

[Text] (AIN)--Despite the increase in the number of tasks set to be checked in assessing fulfillment, the province of Havana is making progress in the gradual implementation of the Economic Management and Finance System (SDPE).

According to the methods designed by the provincial committee for establishing the SDPE, overall fulfillment came to 86 percent as of November last, 100 percent more than in the same month in 1979, although the questioners are more demanding and the checks more rigorous.

Comparing the quantitative results first of all, better management practices in the business activity under national administration is evident, with 87 percent and 85 percent fulfillment locally, with increases of 4 and 5 percent respectively.

These figures summarize a detailed process of analysis which began with the enterprise and budget-supported unit boards of directors, and was pursued subsequently in provincial and municipal bodies and administrations.

The greatest progress is seen in planning, economic contracts, supply of means of production and statistics, with 90 percent fulfillment or more, and prices and accounting and finance are also doing well.

On the other hand, the greatest lags are in standardization, metrology and quality control, perfecting the system, automatic data processing and management evaluation.

However, standardization revealed the most important percentage advance--29 percent--due to the intensity with which the introduction of this principle was undertaken in the province in 1980, in accordance with the specific resolutions of the party bureau in Havana.

We could speak of quantitative leaps in other activities, such as the organization of labor and statistics, to mention only two, but in all cases the increases failed to correspond with the basic goal of the system: efficiency in management.

This is explained by the fact that only a little more than half of the enterprises surveyed last November were fulfilling or overfulfilling the production and planned service levels; 65 percent were achieving the planned levels of productivity; and a similar percentage were maintaining a favorable relation between the increase in this indicator and average wages.

Yields of great importance to the economy have been achieved in the enterprises belonging to the livestock and fruit and vegetable production sectors, but there are many of them which have failed to fulfill the main plan indicators.

Many of these enterprises suffered from attacks by insects and plant diseases which decreased their productive potential, despite which the results, in general deficient for management, require greater objectivity in the planning and greater efficiency to prevent the decline of the economic indicators.

The indices provided by the implementation of the system in Havana should be noted, however. Plan fulfillment increased to 91 percent, although there are still qualitative deficiencies in such aspects as the drafting of plans and analysis of their fulfillment.

Shortcomings and difficulties still remain to be dealt with, but they have now been analyzed and located on the enterprise and budget-supported unit levels and specific measures have been planned, such that the provincial commission for implementation in Havana will certainly achieve greater success in the next analyses.

5157

CSO: 3010

DELAYS NOTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH NEW INVENTORY RULES

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Jose Norniella]

[Text] The State Committee for Technical and Material Supply (CEATM) has informed GRANMA that all provinces are considerably behind with respect to compliance with the program to revise consumption and inventory standards.

According to the timetable, enterprises were to have completed the process of revising their standards in January in order to be able to work out their proposed plan for 1982 in keeping with the official schedule for the drafting of Plan 82 figures by the Central Planning Board.

The procedure for revision of the system of standards of the enterprises was set up in order to create the conditions needed for finalization of supply contracts and improved planning of technical and material supplies, one of the integral elements of the 1982 Plan.

Inventory standards constitute the basis of supply provisions for the production process of enterprises. During the period of drafting inventory norms, resupply cycles are outlined. According to the calendar approved for the 1982 Plan, the month of March is the final phase in the discussion of resupply cycles.

Through the resupply cycle, enterprises determine commitments between the consumer and supplier with respect to the periodical delivery of supplies. The resupply cycle is included as a clause in the supply contract.

The supply plan is based on the calculation of the demand for consumable expenditures used in production using the enterprise's standards of consumption and inventory.

If this task is not completed, by the end of May enterprises will find themselves unable to work on the 1982 Plan because they will not have the revised system of standards needed to do so, or they will begin as they have so far, by guesswork, based on what one thinks should be consumed.

If someone is short of supplies, it does not matter. He simply blames someone else and the people go without the necessary production. At the same time, it happens that so many supplies are ordered that stock on hand continues to pile up.

We must not forget that monetary-mercantile relations evolve without taking into account what businessmen think. These relations make up the very basis of economic planning. Money is a measurement of the economic management of enterprises based on certain indicators of value. One of these indicators is the cost of production. If there is no control of consumption and inventory, production ends up being very expensive, making the enterprise's economic management inefficient.

We shall see what enterprise officials tell their workers when their management is inefficient because they failed to comply with consumption and inventory standards, when, because production failed to take into account cost elements, there are no profits and when they can therefore set up no material incentive funds.

11,464

CSO: 3010

HAVANA PORT ACTIVITY RESULTS IN FEBRUARY NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Emilio del Barrio Menendez]

[Text] At the end of February, Havana Province showed a reduction in loading and unloading delays for its overland transport. As a result, its work in the port-transport-domestic economy chain can be termed sustained and improving.

Evidence of this can be seen in the following averages: In the November-December period of 1980, the average delay for all units was 32.27 percent over scheduled estimates. This figure dropped to 16.54 percent for February, which is below the national average of 21.91 percent.

In only 2 months, the delay was reduced by 15.73 percent. Another detail is that along with reduced loading and unloading times, there has been a considerable increase in the number of units involved.

In the 28 days of February, a total of 1,618 rail units were loaded or unloaded, only 56 fewer than in the 61 days of the preceding 2 months of 1980.

It is obvious that there has been a qualitative leap in Havana, but it should be pointed out that it is possible to improve work in all elements of the chain considerable.

The last analysis made in the province, headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Political Bureau of the party, noted that it is possible to achieve higher levels in the organization of the work force of those receiving the goods. This organization is not well adjusted to the constant flow of the transport.

It is truly necessary to adapt the work force to the needs of the economy and not to schemes that have no relation to actual conditions. It is also necessary to organize economic efficiency, without losing sight of costs.

It is also worthwhile to remember that the municipal and provincial councils are of enormous importance in guaranteeing smooth work. It is through them that one can provide an efficient response to daily requirements and seek operational, flexible solutions for unexpected events.

Another element that should be pointed out is that it should be a customary policy to draw up contracts between receivers and suppliers and include in the contracts all the contingencies and variations that might occur.

If Havana maintains its progressive results and if it adjusts a number of small details, it will move with a firm, sure step down the road of total elimination of transport delays.

11,464

CSO: 1010

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN PORT ACTIVITIES NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 13 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Emilio del Barrio Menendez: "Problems of Merchandise Distribution-- Rain on What Is Already Wet"]

[Text] The General Import and Export Freight Transportation System, known as the port-transportation-domestic economy chain, has four basic subsystems: ports, trains, trucks and domestic economy. However, there is another that can be called the governing one that operationally directs the entire system so that the processes are carried out efficiently and without interruption.

This last is the subject of this commentary due to its great importance. The rest of the subsystems and the entire chain depends, to a great extent, on the efficiency of its functioning.

This governing subsystem does not exist institutionally but functions through coordination established between the following entities: foreign trade enterprises, CUFLET [Cuban Freight Enterprise], the Shipping Enterprise and a large number of different organisms and enterprises across the country.

With the exception of CUFLET, the other participants in the operational direction subsystem are not only involved in this activity. It is merely part of their work that is basically devoted to production or service. This subsystem as a whole participates in writing up the necessary information and the OP-2. If this document is not presented in the ports, the merchandise cannot be removed. In addition to showing the owners and destination of the merchandise in question, it is a type of permission to remove the products from the maritime terminals.

The required information process for the port operation, in the first place, and the chain as a whole as well as the OP-2 process is as follows. When freight is shipped from some port in the world, the CUFLET representative there reports it to his enterprise which in turn communicates this to the foreign trade importing enterprise. It draws up the OP-2 and sends it to CUFLET and to the recipient of the cargo. Once this process is finished, the domestic economy entity that receives the merchandise returns the initial OP-2 to CUFLET with the merchandise distribution--that is, with its destination in Cuban territory. CUFLET sends this document to the maritime terminals where the ships will arrive.

This is the process for FOB freight which is transported by the fleet itself. The process is similar for other shipping arrangements.

Now we will see the problem that the failure to provide the information on time causes. The captain of the ship does not know what port to go to which creates anchorage problems. Since the cargo might be intended for provinces that are far from the unloading port designated to prevent anchorage, there can be unnecessary transportation expenses and use of equipment.

If the OP-2 does not arrive on time and in the correct form, there are other problems. The merchandise is unloaded from the ships and placed in the yards and warehouses of the maritime terminals but since the document is not there, it cannot be sent to the domestic economy. This contributes to congestion in the area. Also if these are full, then the merchandise has to remain on the ships. If the freight is classified as special, by regulation it cannot be immobilized in the ports so it cannot be taken out of the ship holds. In other words, omission of this document can convert the ships into floating warehouses and the bureaucratic red tape becomes a bottomless sack from which the sweat of our working people, converted into foreign currency, runs out.

In the last meeting to analyze the tasks of the port-transportation-domestic economy chain held in Camaguey, it was learned that seven ships had problems in Nuevitas because of delayed OP-2's. Also two Soviet ships remained off the Cuban coasts--one for 14 days and the other for 11 days--because they could not enter a port to unload cotton destined for MINIL (Ministry of Light Industry) enterprises. The distribution information for their cargo arrived on 4 March.

There is enough time for the information process and make-up of the OP-2 so that this should not occur. There are established mechanisms and the necessary means. There might be some objective pretext--not justification--in the domestic economy since, because of changes in the productive process, poor planning or market conditions, the usual storage capacity might not be sufficient for the arriving freight.

As we said, of course, this does not justify anything since it is unacceptable under any circumstances for ships to become floating warehouses. That can cost enormous quantities of foreign currency. Nor are the yards and port warehouses intended to be areas for permanent merchandise storage.

If special unforeseen occasions change that reality--which is infinitely rich in solutions where there is a desire to find them--it will be necessary to change the concepts, make decisions and, especially, work on the basis that the economy of the country as a whole comes before business or sectorial interests.

Every organism or enterprise that orders a certain product does it with knowledge of its use and destination. Why can't it indicate distribution of that merchandise? When the freight has priority for certain reasons, why isn't the destination and use provided when it is initially ordered?

It is necessary to give the distribution on time and it is necessary to create mechanisms of awareness of the great economic importance of the freight transportation system. Quick and efficient solutions from the operational point of view must be adopted at the lowest cost possible.

As of 6 March, 131,600 tons of the 694,000 tons scheduled to arrive in the country this month did not have information on the characteristics of the cargo, general territorial destination or, of course, the ultimate destination of the merchandise. Why? Is it lack of demand, attention, concern?

The port-transportation-domestic economy chain is enormously important for the national economy and for satisfaction of the most urgent needs of the people. It is necessary to give it the same attention and dedication given to fulfillment of production plans, quality, yield and the economic efficiency of production or service enterprises. The interests of our working people demand this.

Nondistribution of the product for whatever reason is negligence that destroys the work of men who work hard each day, each night, from Monday to Sunday, and at any time when the revolution calls them to work. This is the same as calling them to fight to defend the fatherland.

The irresponsibility, negligence and weakness of an organism, an office or an official mean that part of the wealth that the workers create with their sweat is lost in excessive demurrage and immense unnecessary transportation expenses. We have the duty to demand, in the name of the workers, that these things be corrected and do not happen again.

The efforts our laborers, peasants and workers in general make for the national economy are filled with true revolutionary passion. However, this passion has not yet reached some administrations and officials. They have not caught the passion and the strength that rise like a wave from the proletarian centers.

The situation of merchandise distribution is like rain on what is already wet. This rain must be stopped; the workers demand it.

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CSO: 3010

FEBRUARY STATUS OF SUGAR HARVEST DISCUSSED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDO in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 1

[Article by Luis Hernandez Serrano: "Two Harvest Reports and a Commentary"]

[Text] The advance of the special harvest emulation during the month of February will be checked on the 20th of this month by the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], with representatives of the sugar and transportation trade unions, the voluntary labor departments of the highest trade union body and the MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] participating.

That is the information available to date. But it is necessary to discuss the productive stage in progress currently in which the country's cane plantations have the highest percentage of sacarose of any part of the harvest period.

Beginning now, more than ever, the men and women in the sugar sector must see to the strict fulfillment of the cutting program, insuring that no old cane is milled under any circumstances. They must take full disciplinary measures where this occurs, reducing to a minimum the foreign material brought to the mills and guaranteeing the quality of the sugar as they did last year.

The policy of fuel economy must be maintained until the final moment of the milling. Milling must proceed at top capacity, sugar losses in the technological process must be reduced to a minimum, strict discipline must be achieved in the operation of the plants and all of the plans for the maintenance of the sugar mills must be fully implemented.

With regard to the above, it is necessary, with the same concern as at the beginning of the harvest, to guarantee critical and basic responses to any contingency, and to develop an aggressive policy toward breakdowns, bearing in mind that losing time in the industry means losing tons of sugar with which we can keep our commitments to the world.

The need to raise the level of refinery production in quantity and quality remains, because of the strategic importance of supplying our markets, and to place emphasis on the fulfillment of all the plans for byproducts, such as yeast, alcohol, panels, animal feed, etc.

The control and saving of water in the production process must not be forgotten. Intensive work must be done on keeping the mills clean, because they are food factories, and both in industry and in agriculture, observance of labor safety and hygiene measures must be insured. Nor can there be neglect of cultivation of the cane being prepared for the coming harvest, that is to say the plowing and readying of the ground where it will grow and from which sugar for the coming years will be produced.

At the Quintin Bandera Sugar Mill in Villa Clara on 22 March, the work check carried out by the 16 refineries our countries has will be undertaken at their 3rd national meeting organized by the SNTA [National Sugar Workers Union] and the MINAZ.

The indicators which will be studied are fulfillment of the refinery production plan, total recovery, labor discipline and fulfillment of the class and quality plans. These last two factors are taken into account in establishing the winners of this emulation. And that is the rest of the information available.

In the 2 checks, that of the 132 raw sugar plants and that of the 16 refineries, the advances made in the sugar industry will be revealed in terms of the appeal made by our commander in chief at the conclusion of the 16th Sugar Congress on 28 October 1980, when he sets forth the need to "raise precisely those sugar mills with problems to the level of the best sugar mills."

We are awaiting the results.

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CSO: 3010

CETSS, PERSONNEL HEADS MEET TO DISCUSS MAJOR ISSUES

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Caridad Lafita: "First National Meeting of Personnel Chiefs"]

[Text] The CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security] has convoked all the organisms and state enterprises in the country to the First National Meeting of Personnel Chiefs to be held at the end of the first half of this year.

First there will be a local process that will begin in the municipal enterprises this month. This will continue with branch and provincial meetings in April and end with the national meeting.

The objectives of these meetings are to analyze and discuss the functions, staffs and structures of the personnel areas based on existing differences in organization and situations observed in the central state organisms and their enterprises.

Recently the CETSS held a meeting presided over by: Joaquin Benavides, minister president of that committee; Enrique Gutierrez, first vice president; and Belisa Warman, president of the national organizing committee for the meeting and vice president of CETSS.

At that meeting, the guidelines for the meetings of personnel chiefs at the different levels as well as the points that will be discussed were outlined.

It should be pointed out that this meeting of personnel chiefs will be the first held in our country in the 22 years of the revolution. Therefore, it is important and requires the participation of those who have that responsibility of applying existing labor legislation to all workers.

Functions related to work contracts and the placement of personnel, work files, social security, work discipline, movements and internal transfers, dismissals or transfers, wages and training will be discussed at the meeting.

Also which functions are the responsibility of the personnel areas and what should be done by other organizational units within the more general area of human resources will be determined.

Aspects related to the structure and level of dependency of the personnel organs in the enterprises and the training of personnel chiefs who have had problems in

their work and in learning and updating labor legislation will be analyzed. The systematic advice that those leaders should receive at the different levels will also be covered.

The following functions are proposed for analysis at the meetings.

Labor Resource Functions Corresponding to Personnel Area

To apply the established provisions on employment policy with respect to the different sources for the labor reserve: discharged members of the SMA [Active Military Service], the handicapped, former prisoners, etc.

To apply the established regulations on direct hiring of the labor force, particularly concerning correct writing of work contracts, requirements of job applicants, etc.

To keep the hiring and dismissal records current with the reasons for these movements.

To participate in the determination of positions that should preferably be filled by women and calculation of the percentage of jobs that will be filled centrally.

To keep the work files of the workers current and to carry out existing procedures for that file.

To carry out regulations for identification cards for the workers.

To draw up and carry out personnel selection programs and the established methods for classification.

To accept graduates in the annual plan of distribution who are assigned to the enterprise, to fulfill the related requirements for this, to sign the work contract for the fulfillment of social service, to carry out transactions with the municipal labor offices of the people's government, etc.

To advise, orient and supervise application of labor legislation regarding evaluation of workers.

Functions, Questions on Attendance, Punctuality, Work Discipline

To maintain appropriate supervision of attendance and punctuality.

What are its functions with relation to Decree Law No. 32?

Who applies the disciplinary measures: the personnel area or the immediate supervisors?

Who represents the enterprise in court? Who writes the resolutions or resource? Is there a legal adviser?

On Wages and Work Organization

To apply the wage legislation correctly.

Are the functions of work organization such as writing the PADOT (expansion unknown), work norms and their ultimate effect and studies on work organization carried out in this area?

In the cases where some of the systems of payment for yield are applied, what concrete functions does the personnel area carry out?

Application of Social Security

To orient the workers or their relatives concerning rights and necessary documentation to obtain loans for temporary disability, partial disability, total disability, old age pension or death benefits.

To receive, review, transact and record, within the established period of time, local documentation on the right of the workers or their relatives to receive benefits contained in existing legislation.

To provide the municipal labor office with the necessary documentation for requests for pensions and to complete or correct documentation returned by the office.

To cooperate with the medical examination committees.

To analyze and resolve requests for changes or reduction in schedule, relocation and other matters related to partial disability.

To calculate and order payment of social security benefits for subsidies, provisional death benefits, partial disability pension and paid maternity leave.

To analyze and, if necessary, resolve requests for unpaid leave.

To supervise strict fulfillment of requirements for writing and completing records for time in service.

To file, maintain and supervise documentation on subsidies and pensions.

Social Welfare Aspects

To carry out transactions related to requests for worker dining room subsidies and exemptions from housing payments.

To pay wages to the youths mobilized by SMA in the 2 months after the call when it is established by the municipal military office that they are the sole support of their families.

To issue wage certification and provide the required information for requests to social welfare offices in order to evaluate need.

These functions are part of the work that the human resources area must carry out and constitute the basis of these analyses and discussions before the First National Meeting of Personnel Chiefs.

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CSO: 3010

RESULTS OF MATANZAS ARBITRATION RULINGS REPORTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 10 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Pedro Rodriguez Gutierrez]

[Text] The Matanzas State Territorial Arbitration Board has ruled that 93 supply contracts signed by political, social and mass organizations in the province, as well as enterprises under their jurisdiction, with producer and supply bodies, are null and void.

The total value of these agreements exceeds 640,000 pesos, and the state arbitration board based its ruling on Decree Law 15, which allows only state corporate bodies to be parties to supply contracts by means of which the purchaser acquires the right of administration over such products.

Decree 53 on general supply contract conditions gives the same interpretation.

"Therefore," according Roberto Beltran Sanchez, chief arbiter for the province, "this type of contract cannot be signed by such organizations, since they are not state corporate bodies, and they acquire ownership of the goods and products they purchase, and not the right of administration for which Article 24, paragraph 2, of the law referred to provides."

The heart of the matter lies in the fact that these organizations would be defenseless in the event of failure of the supply or producer enterprises to fulfill their contracts, since they do not have recourse to arbitration under such circumstances because of the legal provisions mentioned, such that the type of contract signed is invalid.

This circumstance could occur in other parts of the country.

However, Beltran said at a recent national meeting of arbiters, the supplies being allocated to organizations on a planned basis can be bought by means of purchase and sale contracts. The first paragraph of Article 22 of Decree Law 15 provides for the delivery of products to the purchaser on an ownership basis, which is the way in which, we repeat, they are acquired by the institutions mentioned.

Large Number of Contracts Signed

Matanzas is one of the best examples of the level contracting has reached in the country. Not all of the provinces match its percentage of contracts signed, but many are close to it.

As of the end of January, 5,357 contracts, representing almost 99 percent of the total, had been signed in that province. And of the remaining 1.3 percent, the majority pertain to enterprises under national jurisdiction, with the local bodies in the lead.

These figures in themselves reflect the awareness acquired in this part of the country by the compulsory nature in some cases and the necessity in others of the contracting process. It can be stated categorically and officially that this has contributed greatly to the functioning of state arbitration for some months now.

In February there were only 72 contracts pending in Matanzas, with perhaps more for the integral forest enterprises in Cienaga de Zapata and Cardenas.

Including these pending contracts, 48 pertained to other provinces, and the amount involved in 4 of them is less than 200 pesos. Two pertain to applications filed with the National Arbitration Board, and 40 come within the body itself, for which reason none of the enterprises or budget-supported units can have recourse to arbitration to complete the signing process.

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CSO: 3010

MARTELL ROSA COMMENTS ON MILLIONAIRE MOVEMENT

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 5 Mar 81 p 2

[Speech delivered by party Central Committee member and secretary general of the National Caneworkers Union Luis Martell Rosa during the ceremony in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Millionaire Movement]

[Text] We are assembled here tonight to commemorate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Millionaire Movement in our country, a vigorous and productive movement that came into being as the result of an idea Comrade Raul Castro got when a brigade of cane cutters who were cutting cane in the former Palma Soriano region made a visit to the local party chapter.

That incipient germ of an idea is today a formidable army which brings together thousands of selfless workers who with their efforts contribute to the economy the fruit of their labor by harvesting the cane.

Spanning the time that has passed, let us remember how, when the cane loader was introduced, a new kind of organization and division of labor was necessary for the type of cut in use. From the lone cane cutter who traditionally used to cut cane in teams of two or three to the large number of men required to satisfy the demand of the loading capacity of the equipment that came to liberate the cane cutter from the brutal labor of loading cane by hand.

The cane used to be loaded at daybreak. The men would get up at 0200 or 0230 hours to load the cane onto wagons or trucks in groups of six or more. After that, when the sun's first rays had hardly begun to appear, machete in hand, they would cut 14 rows of cane, tossing the cane a few meters to the side as they went, gather the piles, separate the straw from the cane and then load it in handfuls. This was the work cycle of hundreds of thousands of workers for many decades.

Let us remember how, at the start of the cane harvest, the men would argue over the right to sign on as a cane cutter and how such jobs were bought or bestowed in exchange for obligations contracted with politickers who were on duty.

In those days there were no camps, no mess halls for workers; no union mobilized its members. Hunger and calamities served to mobilize them.

The young people of today do not know what it meant to cut a wagonload of cane to "get water and coal." Getting water and coal consisted of cutting a bundle of cane,

which was exchanged for goods at a store on the grounds belonging to the sugar mill or plantation.

The cane had to be cut "free of dust and straw," another requirement that was rigorously complied with; if not, a percentage of the weight of the wagonload was deducted during the weighing-in. The weigher was an intransigent controller of quality who with incredible rigor imposed deductions against which there was no appeal. There are cane cutters here who worked in those days who can remember what we have just referred to.

Now, under free, socialist working conditions, we must be workers who with maximum determination defend the quality of the harvest and rigorously comply with the technical standards that have been laid down.

That was a very harsh era for the cane cutter. Short cane seasons, restrictions, cheating on the quality differential right, imprisonment of revolutionary leaders, the rural police's machete policy.

We must say that the cane harvest constituted an opportunity to fill the empty stomachs of the cane cutter's children with the skimpy food he could buy with the 60 or 80 pesos a month he earned cutting cane.

We did a lot of fighting for decades in this country to put an end to that state of affairs. Hundreds of our best sons succumbed to the murderers' bullets. Men of political and moral stature with the qualities of a Jesus Menendez, who was the best representative of the struggle to improve the sugar workers' working and living conditions, come to mind on an occasion like this when we are paying homage to those who, with the rivers of sweat they gave off on the cane plantations, wrote fine pages into the record of [this country's] labor effort.

With the revolutionary victory, new kinds of jobs are open to us. The field hand can find other job opportunities; he does not find himself forced to find work cutting cane as in previous years and, for the first time in the history of our country, there is a shortage of hands to cut cane.

With the first cane harvests of the people's government, contingents of volunteer cane cutters were organized and set out full of optimism and joy to wage new battles in the cane fields, especially in the former province of Camaguey which, due to its sparsely populated nature, was in greatest need of such aid.

Legendary cane cutters came to the fore, who remained [in the fields] for 6 months without returning to their homes. We recall bearded, smiling faces telling stories about their experiences as cane cutters.

The situation comes to mind when we were up against a tough kind of cane found in Manga Larga, during the first few years of the volunteer labor program. It was a thin, tough cane, full of straw, which made it hard to cut. The cane cutters did not want to cut it, but at that time there was a cane cutter cutting cane in the area who perhaps did not have very strong arms, nor the skill and ability of the experienced, veteran cane cutters, but did have the morale, modesty and prestige won in many battles in defense of the working class. We are referring to our

beloved Lazaro Pena who, setting an exemplary and unforgettable example of confidence in his workers, left for the front and tens of cane cutters marched with him to cut that cane in the fields.

So, full of the purest and most genuine patriotic sentiment, they wrote fine and moving stories, full of sweat, effort and sacrifice, until that memorable night in 1965 when the first millionaire banner was turned over to the Julio Antonio Mella Brigade by Fidel in this very municipality, Guines.

Sixteen years have gone by. The names of other brigades and the names of other cane cutters have come into being which will some day appear in the Millionaire Movement museum.

The Julio Antonio Mella Brigade was the forerunner of this Millionaire Movement which, through its example of industriousness, has served to produce new shoots that today strong, luxuriant and vigorous are still an important link in the chain of production of the sugar cane harvest.

In place of names like Reynaldo Castro, Justo Gutierrez, Esteban Cabrera or Bienvenido Cartaya and Ruben Montero, members of the Julio Antonio Mella Brigade, which appeared 16 years ago, others like Juan Ojeda Santana, Francisco Paifert, Ramon Martinto, Braulio Maza and others are now evident.

On the collectives, the 64th Anniversary of the October Revolution Brigade, which as a salute to the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party finished cutting its third million arrobas [1 arroba = 25 pounds] of cane, has distinguished itself, as well as the La Plata, Armando Mestre, Jesus Suarez Gayol and Evelio Rodriguez Curbelo Brigades and others.

We must add that, on those collectives where the cane is cut by hand, operators of cane combines, loaders and transporters, storage centers and cane-equipment crews have been added to this movement.

There are today 671 combine operators committed to this movement. There are also 635 loader operators and 642 transporter operators. That is, the large family of millionaires is growing.

This year we have had more satisfactory results in terms of the number of millionaire brigades that have reached the different levels [of production]. The figures we constantly come up with prove the fact.

There are 2,182 brigades at various levels on the million scale that have been committed throughout the country, or 68 less than during the last cane harvest, 1,851 of which have met 85 percent of their commitment with 144 brigades more than during the 1980 cane harvest showing an increase in scale level. These forces are composed of regular cane cutters, volunteers, ANAPO [National Popular Alliance] members and EJT [Youth Labor Army] members.

There are 286 brigades with a million or more arrobas of cane to their credit in the country, a figure higher than the 139 brigades over the million mark during the 1980 harvest and the 62 brigades of the 1979 harvest, a bigger growth year for the Millionaire Movement.

The development of the Millionaire Movement has constituted an obvious example for the productivity and organization of the work, the proof of which we can see in the results obtained by the volunteer cane cutters during the last harvest, since 558 of the 1,321 brigades organized throughout the country, which cut and loaded slightly over 1,167 million arrobas of cane, cut 69 percent of the cane and attained an average of 303 arrobas per man, while 763 brigades cut 31 percent of the cane, averaging only 101 arrobas per man. This example also applies to the remaining work forces.

It is obvious that both the average number of arrobas cut by cane cutters and the percentage of the total amount of cane cut by the same number of cane cutters confirm the correctness of continuing to strengthen this force until manual cutting is gradually reduced as a result of the uninterrupted development of mechanized cane harvesting.

This year this production force, which is contributing new revenues to the economy, will receive a varied choice of special items such as cars, motorcycles, air conditioners, household furniture and construction materials, in addition to the usual items and trips that are also offered, without its affecting their right to obtain the above-mentioned items.

The amounts involved are the following:

- 300 cars
- 1,500 motorcycles
- 500 air conditioners
- 1,400 sets of household furniture
- 2,430 lots of construction materials
- 1,014 trips abroad
- 12,000 refrigerators
- 30,000 washing machines
- 10,000 sewing machines
- 5,000 bicycles
- 10,000 fans
- 10,000 mixers.

As we can see, there are over 80,000 incentives for cane workers, particularly for the manual cane cutters who will receive the major portion of them, considering their number, the rigorous effort they are making and the amount of cane these forces cut.

The remaining activities will also benefit from these prizes.

These prizes naturally serve as incentives to achieve greater productivity, but at a time like the present one we must say that, when there was no quota, no 40-percent guarantee, no attention to the working conditions of the men, for which we have worked so hard during this year's harvest, chiefly through Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro's concern over the matter, with their persistent effort these forces contributed millions of arrobas of cane. And we know of cases where cane cutters were paid through their working districts, even though the going wage for cutting cane represented a lot more money.

The current harvest is shaping up with favorable prospects. A lot of cane is being milled, as demonstrated by the fact that 91 percent of the potential norm has to date been attained. This achievement shows that we are in a good and stable position to mill the cane. We can factually report that during January and February, that is, 59 days, the cane was milled as follows [Percentage of norm]:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Over 90 percent | 46 times |
| From 85 to 89 percent | 3 times |
| Less than 85 percent | 8 times |
| | <hr/> |
| | 59 times |

On the 31st day 100 percent of the norm was processed.

The times we milled less than 85 percent were due to rainfall on those days. This harvest also demonstrated our ability to react rapidly. That is, if it rains, milling is affected for 1 or 2 days and then we again bring the volume up to over 90 percent.

Oil consumption is much below the planned level since 0.3, 0.35, etc. of every 0.71 gallons per metric ton of cane is consumed. Thus we are using 50 percent of the planned amount. As you know, in the People's Government Assembly Comrade Fidel stated that every saving we realize in the consumption of oil will serve us in acquiring more goods.

There are, however, mills and provinces whose consumption is in excess of the planned amount. These collectives must adopt measures appropriate to the goal of bringing their consumption down to the level of the rest of the country.

As for industrial efficiency, this could be improved on in terms of raising the quality of the raw materials that reach the mills. Specifically, we want to dwell for a moment on the most serious problem posed by the way the cane harvest is currently handled.

It is obvious that there has been a clear violation of technical standards in the cutting of the cane. The percentage of foreign material arriving at the mills is much higher than the established limits.

There are paradoxical cases such as those in which the percentage of foreign materials in burnt cane is higher than that found in green cane. We have reached the conclusion that this is due to the fact that, after the cane cutter "transplants" and places the whole stalks on the pile, he cuts off the longest ones, leaving those [shorter] stalks with the tops still on them inside the pile. To avoid this, the tops should be cut off before the stalks are added to the pile.

The same thing happens when the green cane is cut. According to the standards that have been set, the spot where the cane is piled must be cleaned. If this is not done, when the loader arrives, it picks up everything on the spot with its cane gatherer.

Just as they have been the standard-bearers in all the jobs they have been asked to do, we call on all Millionaire Movement members to be the first to make an effort to see to it that the cane reaches the mills in the best possible shape.

Sugar Ministry Resolution 80/192 sets forth the requirements and responsibilities imposed on all those who participate in cane cutting operations, but these have certainly not been complied with.

We have in our possession a list of those mills in this country that receive the highest percentage of such foreign materials in their cane.

The Sugarworkers Union agrees that those who collectively and individually violate these guidelines cannot be proclaimed winners in any competition.

The revolutionary government has made a big effort to provide workers participating in the cane harvest with incentives by means of specific benefits. While these incentives are in effect, it is wrong for some collectives to have experienced a deterioration in discipline and urgency. In the first place, we must develop in everyone awareness of the need to strive to do his share. If the head of the brigade insists that his cutters cut the cane in accordance with the standards that have been set, if the loader operator refuses to load the cane when it is in poor condition, if the wagon or truck driver refuses to load such cane, if at the warehouse, the mill scales or during the weighing-in they turn away those trucks and wagons that arrive with too much straw, a favorable chain reaction will be produced.

The Millionaire Movement, which has been, is and will continue to be a force that is the pride of the working class and the labor-union movement, cannot permit, tolerate or engage in such violations.

We are in agreement on stimulating efforts, rewarding results and recognizing efforts, but what we cannot reward is bungling and lack of quality on the job.

We ought to leave here today convinced of the necessity for the country to fully realize our sugar production plans. These plans have to a great extent been affected by the drop in yields, which in turn is due to the excessive amount of foreign materials that reach the mills and which contain no sugar, on the contrary, detracting from the amount of sugar in the refining process. The results produced by efficiency and sugar quality will particularly improve the refining process, now seriously affected in terms of filterability at the refineries.

Designed to render the homage due them to the members of the Millionaire Movement, who are making such an effort in terms of the successes they have achieved during the current cane harvest, this celebration will serve as an appropriate tribune to launch an appeal to the men who are committed to the next cane harvest.

The cane you cut during the 1982 season will depend on how much care we take in planting it. Timely planting, cleanliness, fertilization and irrigation at the proper time are factors that will contribute to the attainment of the millions of arrobas of cane anticipated for next year and to a guarantee of the basis for development for this 5-year period.

One battle we must win on our cane plantations is the one that has to do with increasing the plant stock of our cane fields. Sometimes we are satisfied when we obtain yields of 70,000 arrobas per caballeria [1 caballeria = about 53 and 1/2 acres], but we do not realize that the plant population is short by 20 or 30 percent. That is, a caballeria would then produce an average 85,000 to 90,000 arrobas.

The stocking of the cane fields must be duly observed by everyone, when we take into account the big increases planned for this [5-year] period.

Included in the overall preparation for the next cane season is the planting of almost 30,000 caballerias, which is going on throughout the entire country.

It should be noted that this has been proceeding with a few setbacks, but during the past few days this operation has received a vigorous boost. Machine operators are engaged in the task of preparing the soil for the big spring planting.

The success of this operation is relevant to completion of the harvest at the planned time. If we finish harvesting in April, labor and equipment will basically be available which can be put to work on this important job.

We alert all our contingents to the fact that the cutting rate that has been maintained up to now must not drop, especially at this time when yields are reaching their peak.

We must insist on this point because cumulative experiences have demonstrated that the percentage of utilization of rated capacities in our industry drops just when yields are at their highest.

This year, as we commemorate the 20th anniversary of the victory of Playa Giron, will require of us that, in homage to this day, the results of our effort befit such a significant occasion.

The tasks of production and defense set by Fidel are expressed in many different economic activities, but it is precisely the cane harvest that is of most importance.

The First of May, International Labor Day, is an appropriate date for us to propose new and bigger objectives. This year the First of May will be celebrated in combat marching order as a genuine demonstration of our readiness and determination to shed even our last drop of blood for this revolution.

We here, present at this celebration and in the knowledge that our chief and guiding light, Comrade Fidel, is at this moment in the homeland of the brilliant Lenin, attending the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, we say to you that, organized on the basis of principles of socialist and fighting morality, Millionaire Movement members are ready to wield the machete of production as well as the rifle of defense. May the cane cutter's clothes be transformed into the olive green uniform of our Revolutionary Armed Forces or that of our glorious National Guard.

May we turn every row of cane into an impregnable trench in which the thousands of members of this vigorous, productive and efficient Millionaire Movement are always ready, prepared and fit for combat.

To Fidel we reiterate our willingness and determination to maintain that formidable cutting pace which during the past few months has enabled us to achieve this promising 91 percent of our potential norm.

We say to you that we will redouble our efforts to maintain our high and stable daily milling rate, that is, that it will not drop at the end or the beginning of

the week, maintaining our aid in the cutting of the cane and the planned level of productivity.

/Let us maintain our aid and productivity every day of the week now that yields are at their peak./ [in boldface]

Let us devote ourselves to the successful conclusion of this cane harvest and to the preparation of the next one as an absolute guarantee that sugar production plans for the 5-year period are fully carried out.

Let us be thankful for the measures adopted for the benefit of the men during this harvest and in return let us give as much of ourselves as the society requires and expects of us.

Comrades:

What great homage we render our martyrs when the millionaire brigades raise their red banners with the likeness of Jesus Manendez on them as a combat standard.

Long live the Millionaire Movement!

Long live our glorious party!

Long live Fidel!

Fatherland or death!

We will overcome!

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VEIGA READS CTC MAIN REPORT ON LABOR SECTOR

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Mar 81 p 3

[Article on Main Report to 42nd Meeting of CTC National Council presented by Roberto Veiga, substitute member of Politburo and secretary general of the CTC, by Jorge Rivas and Renato Recio: "Our Unions Left Second Party Congress Stronger But Much More Committed")]

[Text] The visible union presence in the new Central Committee formed at the Second Party Congress was pointed out by Roberto Veiga, substitute member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and secretary general of the CTC (Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions). He mentioned this when he started reading the Main Report to the 42nd meeting of the CTC National Council that opened yesterday at the national headquarters of that labor organization.

Veiga said: "Now the fingers on one hand cannot count the members of our CTC National Council who are also members of the Central Committee of the party; the fingers on five hands cannot count them. To all those who merited this tremendous honor, we express our warmest greetings and heartfelt congratulations.

"Our unions left the Second Party Congress stronger but also much more committed," the union leader stated. He added that we must rise to that honor by being more hardworking, more austere, more sensitive to the problems of the masses, more modest and simple, more loyal to the immortal ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and more worthy of the confidence that the party has placed in us. We must respond more each day to the example and the teachings of our ever victorious commander, the great communist leader of America, our leader and guide, comrade Fidel.

1980: We Grew While Facing Difficulties

The report called 1980 a year of obvious economic success and irrefutable and resounding political and ideological triumphs.

Veiga recalled how, during most of 1980, the economic plan faced serious delays due to instability or lack of certain technical-material guarantees. The unions mobilized and the workers responded with enormous efforts that resulted in the virtual fulfillment of the 1980 technical-economic plan.

Veiga said: "Neither climatic adversities nor diseases nor problems caused by shortages and instability of technical-material supplies could daunt us or discourage us on the road we undertook to fulfill our union mottoes to fight."

The report stated that the overall social product increased 4.3 percent compared to 1979 and productivity grew by 7.2 percent.

Meanwhile, the average wage increased only 3.1 percent which meant a decrease in the wage cost per peso of production and the cost per peso of commercial production and increased profits--about 13 percent compared to 1979.

Union Movement Fulfilled Emulation Commitments

Roberto Veiga stated: "Today we can announce with satisfaction that the union movement as a whole fulfilled its emulation commitments to salute the Second Party Congress."

He said that the unions and provinces that won the Second Party Congress Banner will be announced on 20 March. That same day a special award will be presented to the 120 most outstanding workers in the country this past year by the Central Council of Soviet Unions in a gesture of solidarity.

Veiga called for support so that the 10th WFTU Congress, to which emulation has been dedicated this year, promotes a renewed spirit of emulation and develops a growing mass movement to decisively influence acceleration and fulfillment of our main economic and ideological tasks.

"Organization of socialist emulation must be the object of continual examination and improvement. It becomes obvious that the content and forms of emulation as we have conceived them are really applicable for the productive sector. Nevertheless, at times we have the impression that the principles that govern socialist emulation form a strait jacket for the sectors of education, culture, health and other services. This hurts the variety and wealth of initiatives that should characterize emulation. For the rest of the year, we must study the proper forms for emulation in these sectors."

Sugar Harvest

The Main Report to the CTC National Council stated that the workers worked on the preparatory tasks for the sugar harvest as never before, eagerly and with dedication. This has been an important contribution of the union movement to the positive development of the present harvest.

However, the achievements cannot fill us with a triumphal spirit that weakens the indispensable action to overcome problems and increase the supreme effort that the sugar harvest demands at this time.

Veiga said: "We must anticipate the effects that the spring rains can cause." He asked for support to eliminate certain problems, some of them historic, that are seen now.

The Main Report warned that there are already signs of dangerous gaps in grinding at the beginning of the week as a result of absences by the cutters on Saturdays, Sundays and even Mondays.

The document also stated that there are more than a few places where, due to lack of administrative demand and union action, the percentages of foreign materials in the cane sent to the mills have been alarming.

The report stated: "Now more than at any other time in the sugar harvest, it is necessary to increase our attention to the mills." This was based on the high sugar yields that can be obtained in March and April.

"Now more than ever, we must have a quick and aggressive response to any type of breakdown or interruption."

Veiga repeated that even though the wage measures that have been implemented have influenced the positive results of the present harvest, they have not been the only measures or the most important ones.

"We feel that the results of the harvest have been greatly influenced by the high degree of organization, the realistic way it was prepared, the extraordinary concern by the man who has led in everything and the heightened moral and revolutionary climate. The wage solutions are important and the union movement has known for a long time how to give them their just value. We repeat, though, that they are not the only ones nor the most important. This is applicable to all the other economic activities. To believe that we can resolve everything on the basis of material incentives would mean forming false illusions that would lead us to unfortunate mistakes. This must be very clear."

The secretary general of the CTC congratulated the provinces of Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba and Havana for having fulfilled the plan to break new ground for the spring planting ahead of time and recognized the extraordinary labor feats of the machinery operators.

He said: "If we concern ourselves with organizing and encouraging emulation in the harvest, we must also concern ourselves with organizing and encouraging emulation in preparation of the land. If we concern ourselves with special stimuli for the sugar harvest workers, we feel that this concern must also be extended to the workers who participate in the preparation of the land."

To conclude the topic of the sugar harvest, the report to the council called for all union members to work so that the optimum and efficient harvest which our leader and guide, comrade Fidel, asked for would be culminated victoriously on 1 May.

Work Organization and Wages

Last year was extraordinary in the breadth and depth of the tasks of work organization and wages throughout the country. We proposed to tie wages to yield for 1 million workers and we ended the year with 1,085,044. We proposed to update 500,000 norms and we ended the year with 905,300. We proposed to have 500,000 workers receiving bonuses and we finished the year with 509,191. Lastly, we proposed to end the year with 1 million workers benefited by the General Wage Reform and we had more than 1 million. (On January 31, the figure was 1,147,034.)

The report presented by Veiga continued: "This year we must propose to have 1.3 million workers under the system of tying wages to norms. If we achieve this goal, we will have virtually all feasible workers tied to the system. We must also propose to update all norms pending review, finish applying the General Wage Reform and have 1 million workers under the bonus system."

Veiga indicated that each union must fight to prevent negative changes in the efficiency indicators achieved which justified application of the General Wage Reform.

The union leader harshly criticized the cases where there was haste in revising the norms in order to apply the wage reform. This meant that, in some places, a norm was implemented without considering the negative opinion of the workers.

There were places where that revised norm was imposed and "bullied" which did not have favorable results but led to malaise and discontent among the workers.

Veiga deplored the fact that, in some cases, our union organizations were involved in this imprudent and inconsistent procedure.

"Consideration of the workers' opinions must be an inviolable principle for the union movement in the process of reviewing and updating the norms. This does not deny our obligation to discuss honestly and boldly with our members those cases in which, in spite of continuing incomprehension, it is right to revise the norms.

"We are not a union movement of politicians who are trying to win support through demagoguery. First of all, we are a union movement that has the extraordinary authority that the workers that we represent have given us. We have organic autonomy and influential participation in the life of the country. We are sensitive to the interests and concerns of the workers. We can say with satisfaction and without evasion, we are especially a politically committed union movement. We are a revolutionary union movement that, above all, defends the general interests of our economy and the immovable foundation of the first worker and peasant state on the American continent."

The report of the secretary general of the CTC asked the council to help accelerate application of the General Wage Reform to technical personnel.

Unsatisfied with Results of Work Safety and Hygiene

Roberto Veiga stressed: "We are very unsatisfied with the results achieved in work safety and hygiene this past year. If we advanced at all in this task, it was that, to a certain degree, we helped arouse awareness of its importance and the need to give it indispensable priority."

He reported that in the past year, the plan of dictated measures was only 75 percent fulfilled. Those not fulfilled represent greater risk of danger for the safety and lives of the workers. He also pointed out that there were more than 58,000 job accidents in 1980, about 300 of them fatal.

"It is true that we have material limitations that keep us from responding to all the needs of work safety and hygiene. It is also true that there are administrators that use this reality to cover up their negligence, insensitivity and lack of action in the solution of many problems that affect the safety, health and life of the workers. The unions have to fight harder against all these negative factors," the secretary general of the CTC stated.

Referring to the Cuban Government's concern, Veiga recalled that more than 440 million pesos were approved for work safety and hygiene in the 5-year plan 1981-85.

He noted: "We do not have many illusions since last year, in spite of the fact that the financial resources allocated for this were insufficient, only 40 percent were carried out. This demonstrates that if we union members do not fight to use these resources well, we will not achieve the purpose for which they were allocated."

He also said that the union leaders have not done everything they can and should to promote a sense of responsibility among the workers for the fulfillment of the norms of work safety and hygiene and the proper use of the available means of protection. He stated: "That is another inadequacy in our work; its solution is one of our indispensable duties."

Notable Progress in Fight for Labor Discipline

Referring to the fight for labor discipline, Roberto Veiga emphasized that the Cuban union movement has achieved notable progress in the task to conceive it in its full scope, not limited to the narrow framework of absences from work or late arrivals or early departures.

It was learned that the CTC and its unions made the union inspections planned for 1980. Altogether 2,386,874 files were reviewed, 97 percent of the total for 3,000 enterprises and 7,194 payment centers. They detected 3,584,496 violations of existing labor and social legislation--that is, 1.5 violations per file.

The substitute member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the party listed the main violations found in that process; these especially involved evaluation of the workers which accounted for more than 184,000. He also said that jobs filled without the corresponding evaluations were detected in more than 45,000 files. There were more than 36,000 violations of the legal provisions on the labor scale; more than 7,000 workers had been declared available without considering the scale.

Other violations were related to the application of Law No. 12 on the ban on new historic wages as well as failure to record absences, labor merits and demerits in the work files, violation of established legal rights to benefit internationalist workers, maternity benefits and social security.

"We have made a great contribution in detecting these violations but this would be inadequate if the results did not compel us to fight firmly to resolve all these violations during this first half of the year and prevent their recurrence. It is already an encouraging sign that about 400,000 have been eradicated in the inspection process itself. That is a result of our work. There will not be any justification to confer a banner as fulfiller of the emulation in salute to the 10th WFTU Congress to unions and provinces that have not eliminated these violations."

In another part of his report, Veiga indicated that the worker movement has proposed to carry out an inspection this first half of the year to evaluate application of Decree Laws 32, 34 and 36. He stated: "The positive role that Decree Law No. 32 has had in labor discipline is irrefutable. The union movement has supported and will continue supporting that law."

He added: "Nevertheless, application of this decree law, particularly the maximum punishment (final dismissal from the job), has not always corresponded to the magnitude of the violation. In other cases, there has been no real reason to apply that law.

"One way to counter the excesses in the application of Decree Law No. 32 in some places would be to strengthen our union action so that Decree Law No. 36 is applied in all these cases and for these same reasons. It is our duty to fight to prevent the image that there is diligent application of Decree Law No. 32 but that same diligence is not noted in the application of Decree Law No. 36," the labor leader emphasized.

Tie Us More Closely to Our Union Rank and File

The tie between our superior and intermediate organisms with our union rank and file was perceptible last year as never before, according to the report.

The professional cadres of the CTC and the unions made about 317,000 visits to the work centers. More than 1,000 were made by the members of the National CTC Secretariat and 3,800 by the members of the national committee.

"We must tie ourselves more closely to our union rank and file. This not only means visiting the work centers and having formal conversations with their leaders and workers but going to the work centers to help, foresee and avoid problems. If there are problems, we must detect them and commit ourselves to a just solution.

"We must fight against the tendency to delegate the solution of many of the problems that we find to subordinates. We are, in essence, leaders of the workers and not leaders of leaders. We must eliminate the practice of detecting problems, touching them, looking at them and leaving them without a solution. The problems that we find must be problems that we face, problems that we work on until we solve them appropriately."

Defense of Fatherland

After analyzing the tense times that the world is living in as a consequence of the policy of the Yankee imperialists, the report presented the unchanging decision of the Cuban workers to heed Fidel's call for production and defense.

The report stated: "To fulfill production is very essential in fulfilling defense. The country requires reserves of foods, raw materials and fuel in order to be able to victoriously face any contingency. It is an indispensable condition to increase production and productivity, save as much as we can, since production would be reduced in the case of aggression. In this way, we would be in the best position, if there is aggression, to apply the basic task for the entire country expressed in the motto: production for defense and work for victory."

May First

Under the beautiful motto of "a May first in combative march for production and defense," we will celebrate the greatest International Day of the Worker in our history. The Havana people will parade in combative march in front of the Plaza de la Revolution.

This year we workers will march with all the people, escorted by 19 units of the Territorial Militia and led by Fidel, our Politburo and the other comrades of the Central Committee.

10th WFTU Congress

The Main Report presented to the 42nd Meeting of the CTC National Council called preparations for the 10th WFTU Congress that will take place in Havana in February 1982 the most important international task of the union movement.

The document presented by Roberto Veiga added: "The decision to hold this important event in Cuba means a recognition by the international union movement of the work of the CTC and represents, without doubt, a gesture of solidarity with the Cuban revolution and with the just struggles that the workers and the people in Latin America and the Caribbean fight.

"We Cuban union members have the indispensable duty to support the success of this very important event which will be held on our continent for the first time since the foundation of the WFTU."

Other Topics in the Report

Other topics covered by the Main Report included: production or service assemblies; production sectors with export objectives; tasks of the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts; battle for the ninth grade; recreational, sports and cultural activities; union schools; and other very important topics of Cuban union activity.

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ALVAREZ DE LA NUEZ CLOSES IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HAVANA in Spanish 27 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Aleida Liraldi]

[Text] "It must be clear that to perform efficient ideological work, we need the continual scholastic and cultural lifting of our people and, in particular, of our workers," said Luis Alvarez de La Nuez, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Havana, at the close of the First Integral Seminar on Ideological Matters in that province, which was held in the municipality of San Jose.

The seminar was chaired by Oscar Domanech, deputy chief of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation of the Central Committee, and Mirta Rosa Rodriguez, member of the Executive Bureau of the party Provincial Committee in Havana, as well as Andrea Perez and Heriberto Gonzalez, section chief and official of the Central Committee, respectively.

The purpose of this seminar was to evaluate the principal directions of the work scheduled for 1981, which were derived from the Agreements and Resolutions of our Second Party Congress and the guidelines issued by the Central Committee for the ideological sector.

Mirta Rosa Rodriguez opened the seminar by stating the need to emphasize with increasingly greater precision and depth the integrality of all ideological work.

During the afternoon, the work of the various committees began. They were made up of members of the party's municipal bureaus, heads of departments, history activists and provincial leaders of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and mass organizations who discussed the various aspects of ideological work being handled by the various political and mass organizations.

Luis Alvarez de La Nuez, in his summary of the seminar's activities, mentioned various aspects of ideological work which he said it was important to discuss, as the seminar was attended by 172 comrades who are directly engaged in ideological activity.

Alvarez de La Nuez said, "I believe that this seminar is of great significance because the ideological struggle today has become an acute confrontation with our class enemies and, therefore, all the work being directed against the vestiges of the past, against middle-class ideology and against ideological diversionism is of great importance."

Later he made reference to the role which Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, during the Second Congress, had assigned to the ideological struggle and the work done over the past 5 years, and in particular last year, during which battles took place which resulted in the glorious celebrations in April and May and in the March of the Combatant People.

In this regard, the party leader said that during that period the concrete situation of our country was demonstrated as was the manner in which the enemy is attempting to manipulate ideological diversionism and to use all the antisocial elements to distort our historical reality, a hoax which the people took it upon themselves to destroy.

In his speech, Luis Alvarez de La Nuez said that in order for the party's ideological work to be effective, it must be integral. He stated that occasionally this principle is not adequately implemented, as we do not always keep that integrality in mind and efforts are duplicated when we take up a concrete problem. Therefore, it is necessary for every organization to know what task it is called upon to perform, he said.

The party first secretary in Havana added in another part of his speech that in ideological work the following are of vital importance: planning the ideological work, coordinating that work and providing information about the effectiveness of the work. Then, giving further details about those aspects, he emphasized:

"The planning of ideological work is complex because it has its specificities when it enters the field of ideas; however, if a concrete work plan is prepared to develop our line, we will achieve the proposed objective which is nothing other than raising the awareness of the masses. It is also necessary to adequately coordinate what every cadre is going to do, what the party, the UJC, the mass organizations is going to do, and we must also know the results of those efforts in a concrete form."

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SCIENTIFIC AID TO MOZAMBIQUE DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 22 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by Miguel Rivero]

[Text]

 AFTER MOZAMBIQUE became independent in 1975, steps were taken to pave the way for Cuban aid in the reconstruction of the country. The first group of specialists, two Cuban cattle-raising experts, arrived a few months later, in 1976.

The first basic agreement on cooperation between the two countries and various additional agreements between Cuban and Mozambican agencies were signed in mid-1977.

From May 31 to June 8, 1978, a Mozambican delegation headed by the minister of public works and housing, Julio Zamith Carrillo, visited Cuba. During talks with Cuban officials, they discussed extending Cuban aid to ten sectors of Mozambique's economy.

The first intergovernmental meeting between Cuba and Mozambique, held in Maputo from October 13 to 23, 1978, established a joint commission for cooperation between the two countries, in addition to signing new agreements that significantly increased cooperation.

At the first session of the joint commission, held in Havana December 13-23, 1979, documents were signed on aid and cooperation between the two countries covering 13 ministries or agencies in such fields as the economy, public health, education and the services.

The second session was held in Maputo from October 22 to 29, 1980.

But rather than a chronological review of the meetings, it would be better to hear from those directly involved. So we went to a Maputo apartment building where several Cuban technicians and specialists live.

THE SPECIALISTS

Eduardo Sánchez Blanco is a 30-year-old veterinarian who has been working in Mozambique for two years. This is his first international mission.

He said his main task is to advise the Mozambicans on health measures in order to prevent diseases from being brought into the country.

Cubans have also helped establish a school for training intermediate-level technicians in the province of Zambezi. The Cubans give classes in breeding and animal health, and others have helped draw up the national development program for veterinary science and cattle-raising.

Dr. Esperanza Figueroa Silva is a psychiatrist who has been in Mozambique for nearly two and a half years and is one of the best known Cubans in the medical field. She works in three hospitals located in the Maputo area. She is medical director of two of these hospitals and works in the outpatient clinic at the main hospital.

In addition to all these duties, she also lectures in psychiatry at Eduardo Mondlane University. Most of the cases she has had to deal with are people suffering from traumas caused by the colonial war or the Portuguese exploitation of the country. These experiences have left a profound mark on the people.

To give our readers an idea of the situation in Mozambique at the time of independence, suffice it to say that when the Portuguese left the country there was only one psychiatrist, a Portuguese doctor. During more than 400 years of colonial rule, not a single Mozambican had been trained in this field.

THE DEAN OF THE CUBANS

Adalberto Díaz González, a fishing expert, is considered the "dean" of the Cubans who work in Mozambique. He has been in the country since August 1977 and is thus the Cuban who has been in the country the longest. Today he is an adviser to the State Secretariat for Fishing Affairs.

"When I arrived in Mozambique, there were four Cubans here. Now there are 50-70 in the fishing sector alone. A new group will be arriving soon, and we expect the number of specialists to total several dozen more than we have now," said Dias.

He said a training center for skippers and technicians, financed by FAO and staffed by Cubans, is already functioning.

But the legacy of colonialism also makes itself felt in this field. Illiteracy and the students' low educational level makes the work of the Cubans more difficult.

Dias said, "We have students who from the practical point of view can already be considered skippers, but we cannot give them this rank because they haven't mastered the theory of navigation, which requires a certain educational level."

The school provides six months of theoretical training and an equal period of practical work. Ninety-two Mozambicans graduated the first year.

The Cubans are also sharing their technical knowledge about shrimp preservation, and several advisers are heading maintenance and repair brigades in Mozambique's fishing fleet.

In his ten months in Mozambique, Ubaldo Acuña Despeignes has traveled throughout the country. He works as a national adviser on agricultural mechanization.

Cuban aid has made a big impact on agriculture. There are experts on mechanization in seven of the country's ten provinces. The Cubans have helped set up an agricultural supervisory unit and other units dealing with cattle, crops and tea. Cuban agricultural advisers also work on the national level.

"We have prepared ten agricultural development projects in Mozambique that have already been put into operation," Ubaldo Acuña Despeignes said.

The Cubans have also helped organize a national seminar on mechanization that was held in the province of Manica, attended by representatives from all agricultural enterprises in the country.

Cuban teachers work in a school in the province of Tete which trains tractor drivers, intermediate-level technicians and mechanics.

LIVING CONDITIONS

All the technicians and experts we met agreed that the living conditions provided by Mozambique are very good. They live in comfortable homes and, in the words of veterinarian Sánchez Blanco, "The food is excellent."

The Cubans have access to many leisure-time activities. Every Sunday, a Maputo theater offers a special showing for Cuban technicians, free of charge. The Cubans also have their own baseball league. And something that is very im-

portant to all: mail and newspapers from home are arriving on time.

More information was provided by another "veteran," Isidro Dias, who has been an economic adviser at the Cuban embassy in Maputo since 1977.

He said that over 4000 Mozambicans have been trained as technicians or skilled workers either by Cubans working in Mozambique or by studying in Cuba.

"Our main task," the Cuban diplomat said, "is helping to train Mozambican personnel."

According to Isidro, this aid now covers 25 economic sectors in Mozambique, and in 1981 two more sectors will be added: geodesy and cartography. The Cuban State Committee for Peace has also become involved in the aid program this year.

The Cuban cooperation that began in 1976 with the work of the ten cattle experts has blossomed, and today hundreds of specialists are working in Mozambican agriculture, fishing, the sugar industry, education and public health.

ALGERIAN DELEGATION VISITS CTC HEADQUARTERS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 7 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Lopez Blanch]

[Text] A delegation representing the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA), including Olud Ali Touati, a member of the national secretariat of that organization and of the Central Committee of the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front], and Abdellafif Bencharif, a member of the national executive council of the UGTA, paid a visit to the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] headquarters.

Touati and Bencharif were welcomed by Reinaldo Lopez, head of the economic department of the national CTC, who discussed with them the experiences of the Cuban trade unions in the important sector under their jurisdiction.

The delegation arrived on the fifth of this month and was welcomed at the Jose Marti International Airport by Rene Lara, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and secretary general of the National Trade Union of Trade and Food Service Workers, and by Rolando Oliva, an official in the International Relations Department of the CTC.

On that same day the representatives of the UGTA had a meeting at the Cuban Workers' Palace with Rolando Otero, a member of the National Council of the CTC, who gave them detailed information about the functions of the organization department.

The extensive working schedule planned for the delegation was designed to enable them to gather experience on enterprise management, the role of the trade unions and their relations with the state, the functioning of emulation, and other aspects.

A visit to the Lazaro Pena Trade Union Cadre School is planned for the representatives of the Algerian workers for today.

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CONGOLESE YOUTH MEET WITH UJC LEADERSHIP

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 10 Feb 81 p 2

[Text] A fraternal meeting between the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and leaders of the Cuban section of the Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC) was held at the headquarters of the Foreign Relations Department of our youth organization in connection with the commemoration of Congolese Youth Day and the 17th anniversary of its establishment.

Ramon Hernandez, assistant director of foreign relations for the UJC and a member of the national committee, and Louis Christian Dumas Dacon, a member of the central committee of the UJSC and interim charge d'affaires of the RPC [People's Republic of the Congo] in Cuba, presided at the ceremony, at which a message from Cuban youth was conveyed to their Congolese brothers asserting "our militant solidarity with the people and the youth of your beloved fatherland."

After his speech of welcome, Hernandez delivered this message and a comradely exchange of impressions then ensued.

Also present at the ceremony were Regla Fernandez and Ramon Aguilera, foreign relations officials of the UJC; Raymond Ibeaho-Bouya, Emmanuel Akoula Mpan, Albert S. Mbouyou and Marcellin Koubassana, leaders of the Cuban section of the UJSC.

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SOVIET TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN MOA DESCRIBED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Pedro Rodriguez Gutierrez: "The Soviets in Moa"]

[Text] After World War II, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev was sent, as the first secretary of the party, to direct the restoration of Zaporozh'ye. And from the ruins of this city of some 800,000 inhabitants, not only did a more beautiful life emerge, but the flower of solidarity bloomed there too.

Sergey Yokovlevich Kireyev, the head of the Soviet advisers working in Moa, was born precisely in the Ukraine in the early days of that slaughter brought about by fascism. There he spent his childhood and youth.

He is in Moa representing the Zaporozhstroy construction and installation enterprise, on which Brezhnev left eternal traces of persistence and love. One should read "Rebirth," his memoirs, to appreciate this.

Some 7,000 persons work in the Zaporozhstroy, plus the employees of subcontractors and other enterprises. This body installs industrial plants, such as the mining-metallurgical plant on which Sergey is currently working in Moa.

He is one of the founding internationalists of development in this zone.

"The surveyors had not finished when I came," he remembers.

"This was forest, where the Punta Gorda nickel plant is going up now. Serious attention was devoted to the support base. All my life I will remember the work there, where everything necessary for construction is now guaranteed: the concrete, the prefabricated elements, the structures, the apparatus."

This man, along with the Cubans, encountered difficulties in the work due to lack of electricity, oxygen, acetylene and aggregate. "The major problems of the past" they call them. He also cites as an example the situation at the port. "A new wharf was put into use and this made a direct maritime line to Moa possible, without additional expenditures from other ports, saving time and making better use of the supplies."

In his explanation he covered the entire industrial area in this zone, from the projects to the subsoil.

"There are great mineral reserves. The product is magnificent."

There are more than 200 Soviet specialists working here. With their families, they total more than 1,000 persons.

"Their labor is joined to that of our Cuban colleagues, with mutual aid in the departments, complexes, support bases, in mechanization, at the stations and in the brigades."

Probably the only steambath installations in the eastern provinces are those which the Soviets built here.

With this same spirit, they built their moving picture theater, a beautiful club. Here they have a school for the children. And they have made this municipality an indivisible part of their lives.

When Sergey told us that they have introduced weekly and daily planning in the construction, we remembered what we had read about the persuasive and very arduous struggle waged by Brezhnev in Zaporozhystroy to bring about graphic checks on the daily advance of the work.

"This system makes it possible to plan work in less time, depending on the circumstances. Construction depends on many factors: weather, the labor force, the equipment. It makes it possible to intervene functionally in the production process."

The Soviets introduced installation using large blocks of up to 32 tons here. These structures are previously assembled and painted. "This is a progressive method which leads to a saving in human and material resources and an increase in productivity."

The work is jointly discussed in small council meetings. "This yields positive results for us. All of the engineers and technicians participate and the sequence of work is analyzed.

"Such a large project"--Sergey was referring to the nickel plant--"must be built with the necessary quality. We have well-equipped laboratories in which checks are carried out. Naturally, there are problems, and they are resolved. Quality depends on many factors, including the skill of the workers. And it is a positive thing that there are many people concerned about training."

He cited the welders as an example. Since 80,000 tons of metallic structures, approximately 60,000 tons of equipment and more than 10,000 tons of pipe are being installed, the volume of welding work is very large.

And Sergey recognized the importance of the welding school adjacent to the nickel plant. "Today it is producing results. And the success of our work will greatly depend on the time it takes them to complete it and the quality of the work they do."

Thanks to Vil'dar Kivichev, one of the best translators I have met, this interview went marvelously. For Sergey speaks as rapidly as engineer Revuelta, director of the nickel plant under construction, and with the same passion for what he is doing.

"This is a very difficult project, and it is necessary to love this work in order to do it. The fact is that there are many agreeable moments in the construction life. The structures, the schools, the homes, the theaters are always going up before your eyes. And then one has the internal satisfaction of the finished project, knowing that one has contributed a part of his life to them, whether as a mason, a technician or an installer. This always means a great deal.

We concluded with a talk about the numerous Cuban young people involved in the battle for development here, and about the Komsomol members directed by Sergey Bulka, working together in the preassembly area.

We would repeat one thing in conclusion: no builder should fail to read Brezhnev's "Rebirth." They will enjoy it.

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CAMACHO AGUILERA DISCUSSES VARIOUS TOPICS

Interviewed on Party Organization

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 7 Feb 81 p 1

[Report on interview with Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of Politburo and first secretary of the party in Havana, by Aleida Lliraldi]

[Text] In an interview granted to TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Havana, discussed some important aspects of the evaluation, reformulation and ratification of mandates by the rank-and-file party organizations from 15 January until 15 March.

Camacho noted: "The basic objective of this process is to evaluate party activities in the rank-and-file organizations for the period of a year."

This analysis and evaluation of the work will help all the party members in each organization to decide on future tasks and elect leaders of the party cells and committees at the work centers. All the members will be evaluated also.

The process as a whole is the complete expression of the application of the principles of democratic centralism to the organization.

Then the party leader mentioned the importance of this process because of its content and scope. It not only covers tens of thousands of party members in the capital but also includes the participation of hundreds of thousands of workers in the city and, in general, all the people in our province.

When speaking about the details of this year's evaluation, Camacho emphasized that it is being done after the Second Party Congress. Therefore, the resolutions and agreements of the congress will be strongly represented in this process and will encourage and create the necessary organizational conditions for definitive implementation of all the congress agreements, especially the socioeconomic guidelines.

In the next few months, the Single Plan for Socioeconomic Development for the 5-year period 1981-85 will be analyzed with all the workers, beginning with the 1981 plan and the proposed guideline figures for 1982. The rest of the 5-year period—that is, the figures for 1983, 1984 and 1985—will be studied later.

Since we were interested in the framework for this important phase in our party organizations, he told us:

"The atmosphere in which this process is developed is one of great enthusiasm and political activity. The prospects for improving our economic efficiency are encouraging at a time when the country is mobilizing in two basic directions: production and defense.

"There are other very important objectives in this analysis stage of the rank-and-file organizations. Also fulfillment of the agreements adopted in the past municipal and provincial party assemblies is organized. Evaluation of the membership and work must be profound and painstaking, especially in developing complete exercise of criticism and self-criticism and insisting on reasons for deficiencies and difficulties in order to be able to draw up more objective work plans for ourselves that effectively confront the obstacles. We must continue increasing the local role and influence of the party, especially on economic results. We must maintain and increase the example set by the members and strengthen the already close relations with the masses."

Worker participation is important in the evaluation process for political mobilization in this process as well as for the commitments for the fulfillment of important ideological, social and economic tasks. It is also important to consciously and enthusiastically carry out the agreements and guidelines of the party derived from the evaluation process.

Referring to the unquestionable success of this analysis of the rank-and-file party, Camacho said that he had no doubts about this since there has been serious preparatory work. A prior stage included the study of the approved methodology by the upper organisms of the party and the planning, organization, orientation and control of the process by all the leadership organisms of the party, cadres, activists and leaders of the rank-and-file organizations.

Remarks on Production, Defense

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 14 Feb 81 p 3

[Speech by Julio Camacho Aguilera at Provincial Seminar for Ideological Cadres in Havana: "Our People Face Two Major Tasks--Production and Defense"]

[Text] Comrades:

Today we close the Provincial Seminar for Ideological Cadres in Havana. I feel it is timely at the beginning of this speech to you to recall the words of comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of our party, in his Main Report to the Second Party Congress. He stated:

"Ideology is, above all, awareness. Awareness is a combative position, dignity, principles and revolutionary morality. Ideology is also the weapon to fight everything wrong, weaknesses, privileges and immorality."

Comrade Fidel ended with this statement:

"The ideological struggle represents the front line of battle, the first revolutionary trench, for all revolutionaries today."

These ideas spoken by our first secretary on such an important occasion show us the importance of this event that has the objectives of studying the party guidelines on this front, planning the tasks for this year and receiving the necessary information to adapt the ideological work to the needs imposed on us by the construction and defense of a socialist society under Cuban conditions.

From the organizational point of view, the seminar was held under good conditions. When it was organized, it had the agreements and resolutions adopted by the Second Party Congress and the guidelines of the upper levels in all spheres of political, economic and social activity which help give it a solid basis for planning the work.

Also this event included two special speeches made at the national seminar: one on current economic development of the province and the other on the organizational status of the MIT (Territorial Militia) and its prospects. They will help orient this activity to two major tasks that all our people face: production and defense.

In spite of the little time available, it was considered opportune to plan visits to different work centers in the province in order to directly learn the work that the rank-and-file organizations do in support of production and ideological work with the workers. These visits and analyses must be repeated in your daily activity and in your work plans.

Also characteristic of this seminar is the effort to give greater integrity to the activities of the different departments in the ideological sphere of the party based on comrade Fidel's words in the Main Report. This objective has been undertaken with all the comrades participating in the mentioned speeches on production and defense and also by participating and listening to all the reports given by the three department chiefs on the present work situation. There are many points of contact that can be appreciated more clearly this way.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to explain that these are only initial steps to incorporate all comrades in the search for new ways to give integrity to the political and ideological work of the party. This objective has to be the result of greater depth in activity, conscious directed work that lets us achieve the necessary interrelationship between the different departments based on a definite economic, political or social objective.

When we say this, we do not limit it to the departments in the ideological sphere. We are referring to all the departments in the party auxiliary system since they all, in one way or another, have responsibility for political and ideological work with the workers in their specific sectors. One example in production is socialist emulation, common to all sectors and directly related to political and ideological work with our workers.

Nevertheless, we feel that the effort to focus the organization and development of the seminar on integrity is a positive step which, without question, places us on the right road to progress, raising party work on this front to a higher plane as demanded by the new stage that we are beginning.

Comrades:

We want to mention some aspects of the ideological work of the party in the province that must receive our attention this year. They were evaluated by the provincial party assembly last October.

As a whole, the work balance is positive. We have advanced in most tasks which is seen in the attitude of the workers and all the people to stimulate production and in their resolute attitude to support the revolution, defend our sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity and fulfill internationalist tasks. It is also evident in their capacity for political mobilization and their positive response to the decisions and guidelines of the party leadership and the revolutionary government.

The experience acquired, especially last year, has enriched our work. It was a period of resolute struggle to increase demand and efficiency in all senses and make the statements of the first and second secretaries of the Central Committee of our party a reality.

That struggle was fought with the active participation of the masses. We have to maintain it, increasing the critical and self-critical attitude of all revolutionaries so that demand contributes to the solution of the problems by raising the level of action and increasing efficiency everywhere.

The year 1980 was also the time of the glorious campaigns in April and May when the spirit of struggle, the mobilizing capacity, the strength and the political awareness of our fighting people stood out as never before facing the brutal provocations and maneuvers of the imperialist enemy. Their energetic rejection of the antisocials and expatriates was also noteworthy.

Within the framework of all these events, the organic process of our party started at the beginning of the year and ended victoriously with the Second Party Congress. As Fidel stated at the congress, we are beginning a new stage, a new 5-year period, with a stronger, better organized and more united party which has more experience and greater influence on the people since it has the respect and the love of the working masses who see their dearest desires, interests and needs represented in it.

Critical analysis cannot be ignored at a time when we are ready to initiate this new stage of work decisively and in depth. There is more to be done or improved than we have done so far.

It is necessary to implement the propaganda drives and campaigns in the work centers. We must avoid simple repetition of guidelines and have the cells know how to adapt the context to their concrete situations for each occasion. We must supply motivation to solve the problems of each place, encourage production, improve labor discipline and stimulate the spirit of emulation in the workers.

For several years we have been fighting so that each party member become an active propagandist of revolutionary politics in each place. This will be possible if, after a concrete analysis of the political situation in their sphere of action,

the cells agree on what must be publicized among the workers through direct verbal propaganda and other means that the cell has.

Graphic propaganda made progress in the campaign for the Second Party Congress but it is still necessary to improve its quality, fighting to create the necessary material base for constant updating in each town.

We hold many conferences in which thousands of comrades participate. Nevertheless, these are not always well organized and occasionally they are held in inadequate locations, without the necessary audio system, with too many comrades and with other problems. These do not stimulate the speaker to make an effort. We must fight to overcome these things as much as possible this year.

Economic education must continue to be a top priority ideological task during this entire period. The workers' understanding of the phase we are in and the principles that govern, with legal force, the process of building a socialist society must be an objective that is achieved this year and consolidated in the later years of the 5-year period.

This is a particularly important task if we keep in mind that stimulation of production is one of the main tasks. The socialist society, different from all the socioeconomic systems that preceded it, is constructed consciously. Our present stage is governed by the principle of distribution based on the quantity and quality of work which is regulated by wages. We must educate all our workers about this principle. Not only is social production stimulated by it but work productivity is increased. It prevents excessive circulating currency without goods to buy and incentives are given for the cultural and technical advancement of the working masses.

When all our people learn this socialist principle, it will make us more aware of the role that our generation has to play. It will permit us to learn and better understand the postulates of the new Economic Management and Planning System and will be an encouraging factor for socialist emulation. Its moral effects, along with volunteer work, also constitute a vital element in our political and ideological work with the workers.

Concerning this task of economic education of the working masses and encouragement of social production, we must work during the stage that we are beginning with this seminar on the need to make our plans for ideological work concrete based on the characteristics of each sector of our workers. We must draw up our plans for ideological work and propaganda, noting the differences in productive, social and economic interests between sectors.

Although all the sectors are similar in relation to the labor situation, all of them do not face the same problems. The establishment of work plans that focus on tasks differently based on the peculiarities of each sector is a step we must take and an opportunity to establish this integrity among the different departments of the party auxiliary system to which we referred earlier. This method will also make it possible to avoid excessive generalization in our plans for ideological work and propaganda and to make those plans more specific for each labor sector.

During the last period, the Provincial Radio Office substantially improved its structure and operation, improved the discipline of its workers, achieved more

varied and better quality programming and increased its influence on the residents of the capital. The information level of the province has also substantially improved with the appearance of the newspaper TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA; this has been a long-term aspiration of our people. Both put us in a better position to answer the information needs of the province. Nevertheless, it is necessary to continue the fight to improve the quality of radio programming and to continue improving the printing and prompt publication of the newspaper since this last affects its distribution in the early afternoon. The party is confident that both collectives will learn to solve the present difficulties and will continually improve the quality of their work until they satisfy the ideological needs in the province.

The study of Marxism-Leninism and its broad and systematic publicizing has to be a constant task of the party in the present 5-year period. We have proposed that thousands of comrades take the basic, intermediate or advanced courses in the political-ideological training centers.

It is a gigantic task but it is achievable if the indicators that have been planned for each stage are met. We already have the enthusiastic work spirit of the directors and teachers in the centers and the active cooperation of the students. They are aware of what it means for the strengthening of the party and their personal training.

It is also necessary to continue focusing on this type of education in the National Education System in order to improve the teaching of these classes, increase the training of the teachers and solve existing problems with the study texts.

Training the younger generation in the spirit of the working class, party loyalty, internationalist and socialist patriotism and scientific and formal education will always be priority political and ideological tasks of the party. To do this, we must also closely watch the education offices, especially the local ones, and help the student and youth organizations to increase their role and influence among students and pioneers.

We have advanced concerning use of free time and recreation for our youth but we cannot say that we have been able to organize it the way we want. This is another essential objective.

Conditions in our city include a high population density, the actions of antisocial elements that persist as a result of our underdevelopment and other negative factors. Therefore, we cannot relax until we provide our youths and children with options of wholesome and educational activities to occupy their free time when they are not in school.

Proposals for this new year must include: increased double sessions in primary schools, systematic patriotic-military activities, improved vacation plans, increased sports and cultural activities using present installations to the maximum, establishment of culture institutions in each town, completion of Palacio Central and Jose Marti Pioneer City, expanded recreational activities on weekends in areas adapted for youths and everything else our society is capable of achieving in this direction.

Comrades:

We have presented some ideas on the general activity of the party in this sphere, emphasizing those tasks that, in our opinion, must be given greater priority. We have also stressed deficiencies to be overcome and some ideas to serve as the basis to channel our work to stimulate production.

We want to briefly mention another important matter that was covered in a special speech here. I am referring to defense tasks.

Comrade Fidel stated at the congress that it was necessary to fulfill two essential tasks: "To organize the MTT and to prepare the party and the people to confront any situation that might occur."

The MTT are already in their organizational phase. The different units constantly take their oaths in solemn public ceremonies reported by our press and radio media. This contributes to the psychological preparation of all the people for defense and alerts our enemies to what they will find in Cuba if they dare attack us.

Nevertheless, this is a long fight. We must not think that our people's only preparation for defense is the organization of the different units of the MTT. It is also necessary to prepare the masses ideologically to make any sacrifice that is necessary to defend our fatherland and socialism.

In the closing act of our Second Party Congress at the Plaza de la Revolucion, comrade Fidel stated very clearly that our people must be ready to march to the fields to till the soil with the most primitive tools if necessary to resist a total blockade. The enemy would never weaken our indomitable fighting spirit, our dignity, our sovereignty and our principles.

The new U.S. administration is hostile toward our fatherland and the Soviet Union and threatens to intervene militarily in the fraternal countries of Central America. The people of Nicaragua are prepared to confront the invader just as the heroic guerrillas under Augusto Cesar Sandino did before, although multiplied by an entire nation of people who are building a new life.

The heroic Salvadoran people fight incessantly against the tyrannical government that oppresses them. They fight victorious battles in which many of their best sons are killed by weapons that the U.S. Government supplies to the governing clique.

Along with this explosive situation in Central America, new sources of tension spring up around the world. Mozambique is the target of aggression from the racist regime of South Africa in violation of the most elemental norms of international law. The provocations of southern Angola continue. The Somalia regime continues to be supplied with U.S. arms and harasses socialist Ethiopia. New tensions appear in the world as an expression of the basic conflict in our time--the fight between socialism and capitalism.

Facing this explosive situation, our fatherland must stay alert, prepared for whatever might be necessary, ready to face any risk to maintain its internationalist principles and its national dignity. It must be ready to defend the first socialist revolution on this continent at whatever price.

It is necessary, therefore, to continue preparations for defense, making the necessary plans to confront any situation that occurs, preparing the people for any sacrifice, any act of heroism.

As Fidel indicated in the congress, we must educate our people in the most profound socialist patriotism and make them aware of the fact that the fatherland is above the individual and mankind is above the fatherland.

We must educate them in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, in the tradition of popular struggle and in the ideas and example of Cespedes, Agramonte, Gomez, Marti, Camilo and Che who are inseparable from Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Today more than ever, the party has the potential to do the ideological work with the depth that this stage demands.

We have confidence that our cadres and members, conscious of the role to be played, will know how to undertake the ideological tasks related to production and defense with all the enthusiasm and responsibility that has always characterized them and without affecting the rest of the tasks in the annual plans.

Sure of success and confident about the bright future, we dedicate all our efforts to the fulfillment of the proposed objectives. This will permit us to reach the heights that this historic moment demands.

Long live our glorious working class!

Long live our beloved communist party!

Long live Fidel!

Fatherland or death!

We will triumph!

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LOCAL DOCTORS DISCUSS THEIR ETHIOPIAN EXPERIENCES

Scientific Meeting Scheduled

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 18 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 February (PRENSA LATINA)--After the completion of various gatherings on the provincial level, the Cuban internationalist medical workers in Ethiopia are ready to hold their Second National Scientific Session in that African country.

The national gathering will begin at the Black Lion Hospital in Addis Ababa on the 20th of this month. Over the course of three days, 93 scientific works summarizing the experience acquired by the Cuban professionals during their internationalist work in aid of Ethiopian public health will be analyzed.

This summit meeting, which it is hoped the Ethiopian minister of health, Teferra Wondie, will inaugurate, has had a preparatory stage including provincial sessions held in the Ethiopian cities of Nazareth, Deseic, Goba, Bahar Dar, Nekemte and Harar, where the works produced by 19 of the 29 Cuban workers groups assigned to the country were presented.

On the provincial level, a total of 75 scientific works were presented, to which 179 collaborators of Ethiopian and other nationalities also contributed, in the various specialties of medicine (33), surgery (11), pediatrics (10), gynecology and obstetrics (13), ophthalmology (3), nursing (2), otorhinolaryngology (2) and others (1).

As Dr Baudilio Jardines, chief of the Cuban medical contingent in Ethiopia explained to PRENSA LATINA, the works presented and to be discussed at the national session are based on the treatment provided to Ethiopian patients by Cuban professionals in 12 of the 14 administrative regions of the country.

"The works presented at the second session will be on a higher scientific level, due to the fact that they have been subjected to a rigorous selection process. Of the 191 works submitted to the scientific commission, 93 will be presented at the national session," he added.

In this connection, Dr Jardines further stressed that the scientific commission participated in each of the provincial sessions, which also contributed to raising the quality and scientific exigency.

Another novelty, as compared with the first national session held a year ago, involves the fact that on this occasion, two of the nine work sessions planned will be symposiums offered by the group of Cuban university professors which has been working in Ethiopia for a little over a year. These special forums will deal with the subject of "uterine rupture" and "surgical emergencies."

The Cuban medical internationalist medical contingent in Ethiopia will complete its fourth year of work in that country next July. It is currently made up of 126 doctors, 68 nurses, 69 technicians, 6 administrative workers and 3 university professors, making a total of 274.

The contingent, composed of 49 percent women and 51 percent men, is divided into 29 groups which are working in localities in 12 of the 14 administrative regions of the country. This is one of the main sectors in which the broad cooperation agreements in effect between Cuba and Ethiopia are being put into practice.

Cooperation Noted

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 23 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] Addis Ababa, 22 February (PRENSA LATINA)--The Second Scientific Session of the Cuban medical contingent in Ethiopia has ended as "a living example of what one of the most beautiful principles--proletarian internationalism--means to Cubans and Ethiopians.

This parallel was drawn by Dr Baudilio Jardines, chief of the Cuban internationalist medical contingent in Ethiopia in his concluding address at the session, given during a ceremony at which Dr Wonde Tefera, the Ethiopian minister of health, and Raul Curbelo Morales, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and in charge of Cuban civilian collaboration with this African country, presided.

Dr Jardines explained that the vast majority of the scientific works presented are directly related to aspects of the medical care which the Cuban professionals are providing to Ethiopian patients. He said that "important conclusions are derived therefrom which will be reflected in the quality of work to the benefit of the local population."

He noted that the fourth year of uninterrupted work in the field of Cuban medical collaboration in this country will be completed next April, "when the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Bay of Pigs will be celebrated."

He stressed the advances in public health in Ethiopia since the triumph of the September 1974 resolution, and he said that "the achievements of our two peoples have only been possible because we are living a revolution."

"We will defend the conquests won, whatever the price, and our revolutions of January and September 1974, those headed by Fidel Castro and Haile-Mariam Mengistu, are a single revolution," Dr Jardines concluded.

The Second National Scientific Session of the Cuban medical contingent in Ethiopia was preceded by six provincial sessions, and during its two days of meetings, 93 scientific works dealing with general medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, ophthalmology, anesthesiology and dermatology were discussed.

In reading the final report of the gathering, Dr Armando Peralta of the scientific commission stated that the meeting "provided valuable information about some of the health problems affecting this country, as well as suggestions for possible solutions."

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ZUBIAUR INTERVIEWED ON CTC ACTIVITIES IN HAVANA

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 19 Feb 81 p 1

[Interview with Noel Zubiaur Mir, member of CC of PCC and secretary general of CTC in City of Havana Province, by Raul Palazuelos; passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] In order to inform the Havana people about the union movement's participation in the discussion process of the guideline figures for the economy in 1981, our newspaper interviewed Noel Zubiaur, member of the CC [Central Committee] and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] for City of Havana Province.

Question: What main objective does the worker movement fulfill with this discussion of the guideline figures that will govern the technical and economic life of Havana work centers this year?

Zubiaur: There will be assemblies in the province from 28 March until 22 April to inform the workers of the guideline figures for 1981 and to begin discussion of the proposed guideline figures for next year.

As stated in the resolution on the Economic Management and Planning System approved by the Second Party Congress: "It has not been possible to achieve the desired level of worker participation in drawing up the plans for the enterprises."

Different from other years, the guideline figures for 1981 will be analyzed in a general assembly with the workers and the proposed guideline figures for 1982 will be discussed.

In the general assembly with the workers, the guideline figures for the 1981 plan and their quarterly breakdown into sectors and aspects of production and services like consumption norms, investments, work and wages, work safety and hygiene measures, work organization and percentage of decreased cost per peso of production will be reported. The measures to guarantee fulfillment of the plan and the required support from our workers will be determined.

In this assembly, the proposed guideline figures for the 1982 plan will be analyzed. It was drawn up based on the control figures received and incorporating efficiency criteria in the sectors or aspects indicated above. These assemblies must be held according to the planned schedule, between 28 March and 22 April.

Question: Would you like to single out some of the sectors or aspects and discuss which should be emphasized during the assemblies?

Zubiaur: Special attention should be given to the following aspects of the plan.

In /production or services/ we must see if the planned level of activity is appropriate in relation to existing installations.

In /supply/ we must determine whether the level of supply supports the proposed figures for production or service and whether materials and objects are included in the supply plans to guarantee work safety and hygiene measures.

The union movement must watch that the assemblies insure that the workers are clearly informed of the guideline figures for 1981, broken down into establishments and other existing administrative structures. They must also be told the reasons why their proposals made in previous assemblies were not accepted.

Question: Does the assembly process end with the information and discussion assembly or will there be a subsequent step?

Zubiaur: Until 23 May, there will be assemblies of representatives to discuss the proposed 1982 guideline figures in the overall plan for the enterprises or budgeted units as well as to discuss disagreements or suggestions the workers made in the establishment assemblies.

In order to completely fulfill the resolution approved by the Second Party Congress, the union movement in the province has carried out appropriate coordination with all the administrative organisms in the province as well as with the organizations that participate in this process. It has also implemented the training process for all its union levels and leaders. Specific methodologies were distributed at all levels and seminars were held for the CTC and each one of the unions.

Question: What measures should be taken to insure the success and effectiveness of the assemblies?

Zubiaur: Preparation of the worker assemblies is very important. Therefore, the secretary general of the union section will call a meeting of its executive committee to announce the objectives to be achieved, the work schedule and program of this assembly to discuss the figures with the workers. The executive committee of the union section will meet with the administration to discuss and decide how to hold these assemblies and draw up the publicity program. This includes all the means and resources to insure that the workers know the objectives of the plan that will be discussed at the assembly.

Another important aspect that will affect the active participation of the workers is the report that will be submitted for the consideration of the assembly. It must be clearly written, with explanations of the economic terms used which the participants might not understand.

Another thing that must be kept in mind is how to insure the success of the assemblies. The executive committees of the union sections will guarantee that the assemblies are held within the approved time period so that the proposals and

suggestions can be evaluated for subsequent consolidation and the tasks can be completed within the approved schedule for the province. The administrations must not use more time than planned for each step of the process.

Question: As top representative of the union movement in our province, what role do you think the administrations should play in this important process?

Zubiaur: The administrations must break down the figures for all the planned indicators and distribute them to each level, outlining the responses that should be given to the workers and guaranteeing the necessary materials so that the assembly can be held with the required quality.

Worker participation, economic activity and fulfillment of the 1981 plan depend, to a great extent, on the quality of this process. Therefore, the necessary commitments for savings in raw materials and fuel, improvement of quality, fulfillment of safety and hygiene measures, increased work productivity, improved labor discipline, application of consumption norms, etc., must be established in these assemblies.

These assemblies can be qualitatively and quantitatively superior to previous ones depending on our demand. We must remember that this is part of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan approved by the National People's Government Assembly based on the socioeconomic guidelines that the Second Party Congress approved. At the same time, we must create the material, political and organizational bases for the successful development of socialist emulation this year, the 20th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs victory, under the motto of "Production and Defense."

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DIOSDADO FERNANDEZ DISCUSSES JUCEPLAN DIRECTIVES

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 26 Feb 81 p 1

[Interview with Diosdado Fernandez, member of the Provincial Party Committee and the People's Government Executive Committee in Havana, by Raul Palazuelos]

[Text] According to Law No. 1323 on the organization of the Central State Administration, JUCEPLAN [Central Planning Board] is authorized to dictate normative and methodological instructions for planning. These are obligatory for all the organs of the Central State Administration, the local people's government organs, enterprises and production and service units in the country.

In order to provide its readers with additional information on the discussion process on the guideline figures which will be held from 28 March until 22 April, TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA interviewed Diosdado Fernandez to find out some methodological aspects of the 1981 plan. That led to the first question.

Question: What characteristics distinguish this process?

[Answer] Every year when the guideline figures are issued, there is also a schedule and procedure that will govern the process of breaking down and recombining the figures in the technical-economic plan.

The breakdown and subsequent reassembly of the 1981 plan will be carried out in a process similar to the one last year although there are some new features. These include the following:

The figures for the enterprises will be based on the General Price Reform.

The results of the wage reform will be included in the enterprise plans if its application has been approved. Organizational changes that have occurred but have not been considered in the guideline figures will also be included.

Indicators for work and wages as well as investments by the National Bank of Cuba will be watched.

The available work force will be analyzed.

Question: Would you like to mention some basic tasks implied in the plan?

[Answer] The basic tasks implied in the elaboration of the plan include the breakdown of the individual figures for the enterprises and budgeted units into quarters. This quarterly division of the plan will permit the elaboration of monthly operational plans that will contain the concrete objectives for each enterprise and its establishments.

The sectors or aspects that the enterprises and budgeted units divide up among their establishments which can be reported at the worker assemblies are as follows:

Production and services, investments, work and wages, consumption norms, work safety and hygiene measures, work organization and the percentage of decreased cost per peso of commercial production.

With the implementation of the Economic Management and Planning System, special importance is given to establishment of contractual economic relations between the enterprises. The most important are those signed between the supply enterprises and consuming enterprises and those that are signed by construction enterprises to do the required work (investments) for the development of production or services of other enterprises and budgeted units.

Efficient and effective economic activity must be another main objective when the enterprises write the 1981 plan. They must keep in mind the relationship between the average wage and productivity indicators so that the growth in work productivity is greater than the increases in the average wage.

The enterprises can propose higher levels of production since this indicator is a minimum guideline. However, increases cannot be based on requests for more material resources since the guideline figure for supplies is a maximum guideline; that is, it is the highest figure allocated to the enterprises and budgeted units.

Question: How does the people's government participate in this process and how important is discussion of the 1981 plan?

[Answer] The participation of the provincial people's government organ in the re-assembly of the territorial plan for 1981 will receive special attention because it provides the necessary information to the political leaders and provincial government. The need to achieve better quality in this task must be pointed out; it must really fulfill the objectives.

According to the procedure issued by JUCEPLAN, the organisms should have finished the breakdown of the guideline figures for the 1981 plan for their respective enterprises and budgeted units last 21 January. These entities should have completed their total and detailed plan and quarterly breakdown by last 20 February.

It is important to point out that the process should end on 21 March with the presentation of the results of that process to JUCEPLAN.

The 1981 plan has special importance since this is the first year of the 5-year period 1981-85. There must be quality work in the elaboration as well as the control of execution. JUCEPLAN made a schedule for the fulfillment of the tasks that insure elaboration of that plan. There must be strict control to guarantee completion within the planned time by the organisms of the Central State Administration and the administrative leadership of the provincial people's government organ as well as the enterprises and budgeted units themselves.

ESPIN INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Mar 81 p 3

[Interview with Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC); conducted on 7 March, place not given]

[Text] On the occasion of International Women's Day, which will be celebrated tomorrow, Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo of our party and president of the Federation of Cuban Women, agreed to grant GRANMA the following interview in which she expresses her opinions about the 8 March celebration, the main tasks facing our women and the solidary position with women comrades in brother nations.

[Question] This year marks the 50th anniversary of the commemoration of this event by Cuban women. What is the significance of the day for you?

[Answer] In 1910, at the Second International Conference of Socialist Women in Copenhagen, the distinguished communist fighter Clara Zetkin proposed the institution of a day so that throughout the world, recognition would be given to the important role women play, along with their peoples, in the fight for independence and social liberation and in the building of a new life.

In our historic research into the celebration of this event, we have found no sign that any activity was planned before 1931. If there were any, they were not of public importance because accounts and documents gathered together to date show 1931 as the first year in which the date of 8 March was celebrated.

Concerning this event, I believe that for Cuban women, we now enjoy all the rights opportunities and possibilities afforded by our society in the legal, labor, political, cultural and social fields and that it is an inescapable duty to render homage to the pioneers of the fight for women's liberation and equality in our country. With a clear political awareness, in celebrating the date of 8 March 1931 as the first International Women's Day, that group of bold women was challenging the repressive forces of the opprobrious Machado regime in an act of true rebellion and revolutionary reaffirmation. The fact that the activity was halted by violence, with the participation of the police, roused the people's repudiation and enabled public opinion to learn that the Cuban women were also active in the fight against the tyranny in power, along with workers, students and many progressive intellectuals in those times of revolutionary upheaval. I also believe that the

celebration of this event 50 years ago is one of the examples of the continuity of women's participation in the struggles for national and social liberation in our country.

Beginning on that day and through the most difficult years when our territory was only a Yankee neocolony, there was always a group of men and women who celebrated the date of 8 March as a day of struggle against imperialist oppression and exploitation. With the triumph of the revolution, that date became a day of massive celebration, a day of which the relevant figure in the international movement, Clara Zetkin, had dreamed, a day of recognition of the important role which women play in society, of their efforts and dedication to the task of building a new life. That is why in our country, at work centers, in military units and our rank-and-file organizations and in all places where men and women, united in work and defense, create the future, the day of 8 March is a day of joy, of kindness, truly a day of friendship, solidarity and motivation for continuing the important tasks which women now carry out in our society.

[Question] How do Cuban women contribute to the two tasks that are now fundamental: production and defense?

[Answer] The statement made by Comrade Fidel at the historic Second Congress of our party concerning the absolute need to devote ourselves more than ever to production and defense constitutes the guide, the motto, of all activity of our people. Naturally, women, as part of our nation, are effectively showing that this slogan will turn into tangible, real acts. We can say that women are making a significant contribution to the sugar harvest. Lining up cane, working in the mills, forming crews, working at railroad sidings and in the kitchens, they provide help that is very effective for the development of our principal economic activity.

Throughout these months, which have had an extraordinary harvest of tubers and vegetables, thousands of rural women are working in the fields, either as wage-earners or volunteers. They are also working in the tobacco and coffee harvest. In short, in all agricultural activities, thousands of women are making their contribution. The over 800,000 women workers throughout the country have gradually improved their productivity, reducing absenteeism and above all, waging the common battle to work more and better.

Our organization is hard at work to comply with plans with better quality. We are making efforts in the Battle for the Ninth Grade, in the task of the Brigades of Fighting Women for Education, in the political-ideological education of federated women, in the field of health and social welfare. Everywhere we have the enthusiastic work of our women who are working responsibly so that our organization will also be up to the needs of these historic times.

A fine example is the day of activities planned to celebrate the day of 8 March. Gigantic mobilizations have been organized for agricultural work. Our health brigade members have carried out thousands of actions. In all municipalities, activities are planned with the Brigades of Fighting Women, conferences, meetings with our sisters from socialist countries aiding in our development plans. The most outstanding members of our rank-and-file organizations are honored and homage is paid to the martyrs and heroines of our nation, especially Celia Sanchez and

Haydee Santamaria, on this International Women's Day. With respect to defense, it is worthwhile to note the reaction of our member women. There have been hundreds of thousands of requests to join the Territorial Troop Militias throughout the country. Daily we receive petitions and explanations concerning the decision to join the militias. Logically enough, we have not yet been able to respond to all the requests because the Militias are in the organizational phase. But we tell everyone not to worry, that, as Fidel said, we shall all have the opportunity to defend our conquests here, to defend our territory, our sovereignty, our principles, inch by inch. Our women will carry out all missions assigned to them in these troops, in civil defense, in border militias, in whatever tasks are necessary for the defense of the nation.

Naturally, Cuban women are aware of the frankly aggressive and war-mongering course of the policy of the new American President. It is undeniable that the officials of that country make ever more reactionary and haughty statements daily, trying to frighten nations with their threats.

Even now, they are bent upon increasing their nuclear arms potential in West Europe, sending new equipment and advisers to the oppressors and murderers of the Salvadoran people. They issue new threats against our country and the brother Nicaraguan nation. They exacerbate the anti-Soviet campaign, trying to lead the world to the brink of war once again. The response of our people, of men and women of all ages, is resounding: to prepare for defense. Acts of profound emotion and deep revolutionary content take place throughout the country, such as those at Guisa and the Second Front and the different municipalities, demonstrating the determination and feelings of the people.

[Question] In your opinion, what effect does this date have on the women of the world and what is the message of Cuban women on this international day?

[Answer] Like Cuba, the nations which are building a socialist society celebrate this day with jubilation and legitimate revolutionary pride in the achievements women have made in all spheres. This is already a fine tradition in all socialist countries and on this day, we especially wish to express our warm homage to the women of the glorious country of Lenin, who are an extraordinary example of heroism and revolutionary firmness. To our courageous sisters in invincible Vietnam and to all women in the socialist camp, we also send our fraternal greetings.

In the nations still fighting for national independence, this date is a good opportunity to reaffirm the fight against the common enemy: Yankee imperialism. For that reason, we render special homage to our Salvadoran and Guatemalan sisters who are waging a hard battle for freedom, facing the terror and crimes imposed by the subservient regimes of those countries and their Yankee advisers, and to all those in Latin American who are fighting fascism or to defend the sovereignty of their nations, for independence, progress and democracy.

Our heroic Nicaraguan sisters and the women of the courageous people of Granada are celebrating this 8 March by carving out the promissory present which their people have won, forging a happy future for their children.

In West Europe, women celebrate this date by having a day in defense of peace, calling attention to the extraordinary danger hovering over the continent and the world because of the intention of the United States and its European allies in NATO to set up medium-range missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. We send them our greetings, convinced that their participation in this fight will be decisive in halting the aggressive attempts of imperialism.

We also express our message of solidarity to American women in the very heart of the United States who proclaim their desire for peace for mankind, to all those who are the victims of employment and exploitation, of the injustices that grow at the same rate as the military budgets, to the detriment of social welfare programs.

Our Palestinian sisters also celebrate this international day by making it one more day in the fight for the right to return to the land from which they were evicted by force, sentenced to wander without home or homeland. To them and to the Arab women who are fighting for a safe future for their nations in the face of the Zionist policy of Israel, we express our solidarity.

I should also like to send our solidary greetings to the women of Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique, who with their people are working for a beautiful future despite the continued attacks of their neighbors which, stirred on by imperialism, claim to crush the bastions of the revolution on the African continent; to the women of Zimbabwe, who are experiencing the process of independence won in a hard fight against the deadly forces of colonialism; to our sisters in the Western Sahara fighting for freedom under the most difficult conditions; and to those in South Africa and Namibia, who face racism and apartheid; finally, to all those in Asia, Africa and every corner of the world who fight imperialism and make their contribution to the fight for peace.

Throughout the world, International Women's Day is a reason to express joy over our successes or to celebrate our militant and revolutionary solidarity with those still subjected to oppression. It is a day of struggle in defense of peace, sovereignty, national independence and social liberation, without which things women will never be able to occupy their rightful place in society. Whence the revolutionary and internationalist significance of this day and its importance at this time in history.

The rise of progressive forces has been extraordinary. Only a few months ago at the world conference and at the Copenhagen forum, the thrust of the revolutionary women's movement and of the progressive nations became manifest, a clear denunciation of imperialism and its allies and an expression of the righteousness of the fight for peace, international detente and a just future, free of exploitation, discrimination and oppression.

The coming to power in the United States of the representatives of the most reactionary, war-mongering and irresponsible sectors of imperialism has notably worsened the international situation. The enemy's bellicose policy is now apparent, openly supporting fascism and attacking revolutionary nations and trying to check the just struggle for a better life.

Their furious attacks on the Cuban Revolution, their constant threats and boasts of force are well-known, but nothing will frighten our people, who walk serenely and calmly forward in their economic battle, preparing for defense.

That is how we celebrate the day of 8 March, working with enthusiasm, determined to carry out all the missions that are assigned to us in defense.

On this day, we send to all women in the world who are fighting for a better life, to halt the expansionistic and murderous aims of imperialism, to make international detente possible and to put an end to oppression and exploitation, the revolutionary embrace of the Cuban women, who reiterate their decision to fight forever for the peace and well-being of mankind.

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BRIEFS

LIBERATION MOVEMENT SUPPORTS IRAN--The revolutionaries in Haiti are fighting imperialism and Zionism inspired by the Islamic revolution in Iran. This is what the official in charge of the Haitian National Liberation Movement, currently visiting Lebanon, has declared. He asserted that Haitian revolutionaries believe that the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran has given great hopes to all the world's revolutionaries and oppressed. The visit of the official in charge of the Haitian National Liberation Movement to Lebanon is part of a world tour to explain the aims of the revolutionary movement the Haitian people are carrying out against French imperialism. [Text] [GF150521 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 15 Apr 81]

CSO: 4802

BRIEFS

LARGE COPPER DEPOSIT--Lima, 10 Apr (AFP)--According to studies carried out by the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Institute and the French company BRGM, a gigantic deposit of high-content copper ore has been discovered in the Department of Piura, northern Peru. The studies point out that the deposit is located in Tambogrande District, Piura Department and that its reserves amount to 40 million tons of copper, zinc and silver. [PY111252 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 10 Apr 81 PY]

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